

Foreign News
and Cables
on Page 2

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather
Local: Cloudy and colder. Partly cloudy and continued cold with rain or snow Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 15. Fresh northwest winds.
Eastern New York: Cloudy and colder with snow flurries.

Vol. XVIII, No. 30

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1941

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Congress In Puppet-Like Debate on FDR War Bill

Southern Poll Taxers, Northern Democratic Machines Unite

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—At 5:15 this evening there were 18 Congressmen, 9 Republicans and 10 Democrats, on the House floor during debate on the President's extraordinarily important and far-reaching war powers bill.

To this correspondent the following things seemed outstanding about the first day's debate on the measure:

First, the lack of interest in the debate shown by a majority of the people's elected representatives. This was reflected in a comparatively empty House chamber most of the day and in the lackadaisical character of the debate.

Second, the fact that practically the entire support for the bill comes from the reactionary Congressmen of the South and from the corrupt big city machines of the Democratic Party.

Third, the surprising number of votes, totalling as much as 170 to 185, which at this writing seems to be cast against the bill.

Fourth, that many Democratic Congressmen from rural areas and from the Midwest will probably break loose from party ties and vote against the bill.

During the entire day the House Chamber was mostly empty while orators on both sides went through the motions of debate without too much fire or conviction.

At no time were there more than 150 of the 435 members of the House present, and the average attendance was under 100.

In the closing hours of the session, only a few Congressmen showed interest enough in the debate to remain in their seats. The attendance dwindled to 18, and less.

OPPOSITION CREEPS IN
And yet the overwhelming opposition of the people has in a limited way permeated into even this body of poll-tax statesmen and hack politicians.

The letters from back home that have been running strong against the bill, and the people's lobby organized by the American Peace Mobilization over the week-end was an impressive demonstration.

These expressions of popular disapproval of the President's war dictatorship proposal are the only explanation of the fact that as many as 175 Congressmen may vote against the bill.

While the speeches of most of the opposition Congressmen do not question the basic policies followed by the President, the fact that a large number will be compelled to vote against the bill is in itself significant.

Most of the Republican delegation is expected to vote against the bill, with only about 15 of the 161 House Republicans supporting the measure.

The Republican Congressmen are apparently taking this stand because they think it is good politics and because the majority of them come from Midwestern States where anti-war sentiment is strong.

The bloc of opposition Republican



Frame-Up Smashed: Joseph Spell, whose socialist former employer, Mrs. John K. Strubing, Jr. tried to send to jail for "rape" to shield herself from shame, is shown here leaving the Fairfield County Jail in Bridgeport yesterday, 59 hours after a jury of six men and six women found him not guilty.

Protests Bring Release For Acquitted Spell

Prosecutor Reluctantly Opens Jail Door for Spell; Wants to Find New Job and Help Aged Mother

By Ernest Mooror
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 3.—Bitterly and reluctantly Prosecutor Lorin W. Willis, who had made a violently lynch-mongering speech in an effort to railroad Joseph Spell to jail for a "rape" charge, had to give up today and at 11 A.M. ordered the Negro chauffeur's release.

Police Attack Whelan Drug Picket Line

Leon Davis, general organizer of Local 1199 of the United Retail Employees, CIO, and Irving Kaminsky, business agent of the local, were arrested last night when police broke up a picket line of 150 striking employees of the Whelan United Drug Co. at 42nd St. and Ninth Ave.

Police seized and destroyed many of the placards carried by the pickets, and kicked several of the men. Benjamin L. Gudes, secretary-manager of the union, immediately wired a protest against police brutality and interference with peaceful picketing to Mayor LaGuardia and to Police Commissioner Valentine.

The picket line began early in the evening from strike headquarters.

His action came 59 hours after a Superior Court jury of six men and six women had unequivocally declared Spell not guilty of the charge brought against him by his socialist former employer, Mrs. John K. Strubing, Jr. of Greenwich.

The holding of Spell in the county jail after his acquittal was arousing widespread indignation was attested to by the pile of telegrams on the prosecutor's desk—the contents of which he refused to reveal.

Spell was held the additional time under a peculiar Connecticut statute which gives the prosecutor that "right" with the approval of the trial judge, who in this case was Judge Carl Foster.

Even today before he would announce his decision, Willis conferred with Judge Foster at length and then gave newspapermen a statement scolding the jury for its action.

"All I want to say," he said, "is that I have carefully considered the advisability of an appeal. I am, however, forced to the conclusion that the law is on my side."

The lie of an abundance of jobs in mushrooming "defense" projects, to be had for the asking, has been broadcast up and down the land by union-busting employers who have advertised far and wide for labor and who have dispatched labor scouts to all parts of the country in the same manner that the California Associated Farmers enticed the Okies to that state with hand-bills promising milk and honey.

The intention and the result has been the same—an influx of migratory labor for which no jobs existed, but which could be used to disrupt the labor market, to cut wages, and, if necessary, to serve as a strikebreaking threat.

Miss Miller revealed that the sudden invasion of regions with well-publicized "defense" projects has been so great that many states have been forced to explode the fiction of employers' promises with public warnings: "Stay away; there are no jobs here."

Such warnings and appeals, Miss Miller said, have been issued from Florida, from the State of Washington,

Wage-Hour Act Upheld By U.S. High Court

Use of Trust Act Against Unions Gets Blow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP).—The Supreme Court today unanimously upheld constitutionality of the Wage and Hours Law, which established minimum wages and maximum hours for millions of American workers.

In a sweeping opinion written by Justice Harlan F. Stone, the court affirmed the broad regulatory powers of Congress. It held that Congress has full authority under the Constitution to bar from interstate commerce articles produced in violation of established Federal standards.

In a second important decision, the tribunal held that anti-trust laws do not apply to restraints of commerce caused by inter-union jurisdictional disputes. It sustained dismissal by lower courts of indictments charging four officers of the American Federation of Labor's Carpenters Union with violating the Sherman Act.

The 5 to 3 ruling was regarded as a set-back to the drive of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold to bring unions, particularly in the building trades field, within the scope of Federal anti-monopoly laws.

Stone's opinion specifically overruled a 1917 decision known as "Hammer vs. Duggan" in which the court invalidated the original Federal Child Labor Law.

The child labor amendment, passed by Congress in 1924, has been ratified by 28 states. Ratification by two-thirds of the states, or 36, is required before it becomes a part of the Constitution.

The Wage-Hour Law was approved in rulings on two test cases. One involved the F. W. Darby Lumber Company, Statesboro, Ga., and the other a group of small southern cotton mills.

Stone said that Congress in the act had decided on a policy whereby goods not produced in conformance with certain standards should be barred from interstate commerce.

"Congress," he said, "following its own conception of public policy concerning the restrictions which may appropriately be imposed on interstate commerce, is free to exclude from commerce articles whose use in the states for which they are destined it may conceive to be injurious to the public health, morals or welfare, even though the state has not sought to regulate their use."

Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote that majority opinion in the labor union case. The suit involved efforts of the Carpenters' Union to force employment of its members for installation of certain machinery in an expanded plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis brewers.

Frankfurter implied condemnation of certain types of jurisdictional disputes which, he said, had been an abiding conflict in the evaluation of craft unions and a contributing factor to development of industrial unions. Nevertheless, he said, Congress had clearly intended that anti-trust laws should not be invoked against labor unions unless they conspired with non-labor interests to restrain trade.

"STAB IN BACK," MURRAY BRANDS GREEN'S AID TO FORD

THE WHITEWASHER

by Ellis

Shows That AFL Has No Foothold in Industry; Calls Claims Fantastic

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Philip Murray, president of the CIO, today described William Green's statement carrying support from the Ford Motor Company, as "a pitiful stab in the back."

Murray declared that the A. F. of L. President's bootlicking attempt to disrupt the CIO Ford drive "will do more to prevent its successful conclusion than did his similar attempts during CIO organization of the General Motors and Chrysler employees."

"Majority of the employees of the Ford Motor Company have signified their support of the UAW-CIO which has already applied for a Labor Board election at the Lincoln plant," Murray declared.

"I cannot imagine that the fantastic claim of President Green of the American Federation of Labor will be taken seriously by anyone," the CIO President said. "Any check-up at Detroit will show that the only union organizing work under way has been that of the CIO United Automobile Workers. The AFL is not even in the picture, except in so far as its officials may have attempted some backstage intrigues with the Ford Company."

DRIVE GAINING
The CIO in conjunction with its affiliate, the United Automobile Workers, has for months been engaged in an intensive and highly successful organizing campaign at the Lincoln, Highland Park and River Rouge plants of the Ford Company. It has 54 organizers working under the direction of the Ford organizing Committee; distributed 50,000 copies weekly of a special Ford organizing paper; conducted seven regular radio programs; and has 29 union offices open in the vicinity of the Ford plants to handle the applications of Ford employees.

"So great has been the influx of Ford employees into the CIO, in fact, that the office force has recently had to be doubled to cope with the queues of applicants, and the main office has to be kept open day and night."

"In contrast, the A. F. of L. has but one small store office in Dearborn which by latest reports is not yet even open for business—aside from its hotel room headquarters in downtown Detroit. It publishes no organizing literature, and there is in fact no evidence of its having conducted any organizing activities among the Ford workers."

"Mr. Green's own statement is a confession that the so-called UAW-AFL is not in the picture. He nowhere mentions the name of this organization but speaks vaguely of 'unions chartered by the AFL,' presumably federal and craft unions—a form of union divisions which the auto workers long ago repudiated in favor of industrial unionism."

RIDICULOUS BLUFF
"Mr. Green's statement is a ridiculous bluff which will fool nobody—least of all the Ford workers. It is an attempt through unfounded publicity to create the appearance



CIO Council to Fight War Bill

The executive board of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, central body for more than 200 local CIO unions, has been called into special session for 2 o'clock this afternoon to make plans for an "intensive mass campaign against War-Dictatorship Bill H. R. 1776 and union-busting legislation which has been introduced in Washington and Albany during the past fortnight," it was announced by CIO headquarters today.

The call for the special board meeting was issued by Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, of the CIO Council.

"It is most urgent that especial measures be taken to fight the avalanche of oppressive legislation which is being put over on the people in the name of defense," says the call.

Lehman Gives War Industry Big Tax Plum

By S. W. Gerson
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Corporations producing so-called defense orders today got another break from the State Government.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman announced that war industrialists will be permitted to deduct for a five year period from their tax allowances for expenditure on plant expansion.

Thus, for example, a large corporation may spend \$1,000,000, expanding its facilities. If its profits amount to \$500,000 a year for five years, it may deduct \$200,000 each year for the five year period and pay taxes annually on only \$300,000.

This, the Governor said, was in harmony with policies of the New Deal, which has extended the same courtesy to the monopolists in federal taxation.

Giant corporations, now running the country's defense business, will have huge new and even greater facilities at the end of five years, additional facilities for which they will not have paid a cent in taxes and which bring them huge profits today.

This same inducement is, of course, not extended to the manufacturer producing, for example, tin wash tubs, a fact which is a source of no little dissatisfaction to that section of the middle class manufacturing not engaged in "defense" production.

In laying down the new policy, Lehman unwittingly indicated that large capital is something less than

Food Cost Up Again U.S. Statistics Bureau Finds

General Rise Half Per Cent; Meat by 4 Per Cent Within Month, Pork 8 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP).—Retail costs of food increased by one half of one per cent in large cities throughout the country between Dec. 17, 1940 and Jan. 14, 1941, the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics reported tonight.

The advance was fairly general for meats, fruits and vegetables and such staples as sugar, coffee and flour, but the effect of the boost on pay checks was softened by seasonally lower prices for eggs, butter and oranges, it was stated.

About half of the large cities covered by the bureau's survey reported a small net advance in food costs while a small decline was reported in others.

Meat prices were said to have averaged four per cent higher than in mid-December. Prices of cured pork were eight per cent above those of January, 1940, while the price of beef was up 12 per cent.

The bureau said a seasonal price rise in fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly such truck crops as green beans, cabbage and carrots, contributed largely to the general rise. This increase was given at from three to 23 per cent above that of January, 1940.

The survey showed that food costs were three per cent higher on Jan. 14, than for the same period last year. Meats and eggs were about 10 per cent higher, while

Starvation in France, Queues for Horse Meat

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3.—Serious food shortages, amounting to virtual starvation in certain districts, are now a fact in France, according to recent Vichy and Paris periodicals reaching here.

The newspaper Sept Jours, published in Vichy, reports that the food situation in Paris continues to be catastrophic. The whole population stands in interminable queues before the grocery stores. In order to receive horse meat, one must get in a queue long before daylight.

The police are having great difficulty in maintaining order in the long queues.

The Mond Ouvrier reports that many French workers lack the means to buy even the meagre supplies allowed on the ration cards. Many workers' families cannot buy rationed meat for children.

Since 1939 there have been no wage increases. Prices on the other hand, particularly of late, have gone up several times. The monthly earnings of 675 Toulouse workers with

Transient 'Okie' Army Searches in Vain for Jobs in 'Defense' Cities, N. Y. Industrial Commissioner Says

By Lawrence Emery

"Defense Okies with a future as dark as the Joads" are pounding the roads of the United States with the same do-or-die persistence of the uprooted Oklahoma sharecroppers, and they are finding the promised land—a boom job in war industry—to be as big a lie and fraud as the Joads found when they ran into the shotguns of California vigilantes.

New York State Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, in an address to the monthly meeting of the Women's Trade Union League at 247 Lexington Ave., last night made the forthright declaration that the highly-publicized "defense job boom" in this country is creating a "widespread migration of labor from one place to another in search of jobs that don't exist."

"Just like the southern sharecroppers who went to California hoping to pick fruit," she said, "these people are defense Okies—they are left stranded in strange places, without jobs, without funds and without friends. They create community problems where they go, and they leave gaps in the labor reserves at home."

The lie of an abundance of jobs in mushrooming "defense" projects, to be had for the asking, has been broadcast up and down the land by union-busting employers who have advertised far and wide for labor and who have dispatched labor scouts to all parts of the country in the same manner that the California Associated Farmers enticed the Okies to that state with hand-bills promising milk and honey.

The intention and the result has been the same—an influx of migratory labor for which no jobs existed, but which could be used to disrupt the labor market, to cut wages, and, if necessary, to serve as a strikebreaking threat.

Miss Miller revealed that the sudden invasion of regions with well-publicized "defense" projects has been so great that many states have been forced to explode the fiction of employers' promises with public warnings: "Stay away; there are no jobs here."

Such warnings and appeals, Miss Miller said, have been issued from Florida, from the State of Washington,

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 2)

COPYRIGHT LIBRARY
OF PITTSBURGH

Welsh Miners, Rail Union Hit Gag on British Daily Worker

Londoners Jam Protest Rally Against Suppression

British Communist Party Declares It Will Carry on People's Fight

By Philip Bolsover
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 3. — The vigorous, aggressive campaign carried on jointly by the Communist Party and the Defense Committee of the London Daily Worker against the suppression of the paper is arousing militant mass opposition to the government's policy.

It is significant that the Communist Party has come forward more boldly than ever in this crisis as the sole champion of the people's rights.

The National Union of Railwaymen, one of the most powerful unions in the country, numbering over a quarter of a million, is the latest organization to announce its protest against the banning of the Daily Worker. By a vote of seventeen to seven, its National Executive passed a resolution against the paper's suppression.

Earlier, the Executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation unanimously passed a resolution condemning the government's action. The Federation represents a large proportion of the workmen of South Wales, having a membership of about 100,000.

Two hundred pounds (about \$900) were collected for the Daily Worker defense at a meeting in London where the hall was packed and an overflow meeting had to be arranged.

A notable feature of the defense campaign are the protests from shop stewards in the engineering industry [mechanists]. The workers of the most important engineering and munitions factories have protested—Armstrong, Whitworth, Napier, Handley, Page, Vickers, the Short Brothers, and many more factories.

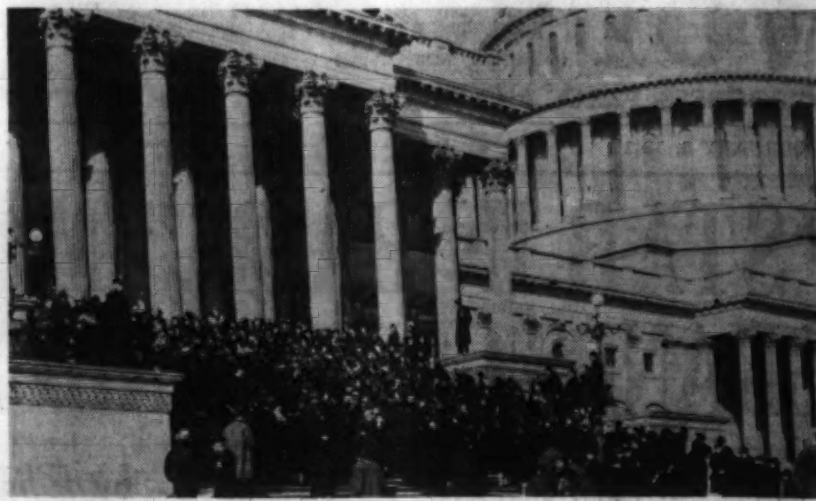
A statement issued by the Communist Party points out that many abuses were fought against by the Daily Worker which were finally admitted by the capitalist press, and the government was forced by public pressure to take some measures by way of a remedy.

The statement adds: "The government has announced further steps toward the complete industrial conscription of the country. The suppression of the Daily Worker at the moment of this announcement is an endeavor to silence workshop opinion on the measure."

The Communist Party statement says the suppression of the Daily Worker is also an attempt to prevent public expression on the part of those supporting the People's Convention, as this paper was the only newspaper giving regular publicity to the Convention.

The statement adds: "In every country, attacks against the press of the militant workers have been the beginning of total war by the rich against all working class organizations, all progressives. The Communist Party warns the people to be on their guard, to unite and defend their living and working conditions and every right and liberty they possess. It urges them to demand the lifting of the ban imposed on the Daily Worker."

The Communist Party declares it will carry on its work of helping to defend the living conditions, the democratic rights of the people, and the forward movement for a People's Government."



At Doors of Capitol: American Peace Mobilization delegation protested passage

of H. R. 1774 as Administration move to embroil the nation in the imperialist war. Photo, left, shows delegates on Capitol steps. At

right is Dr. Walter S. Neff, chairman (in circle), being interviewed by reporters. —Daily Worker Photos

Soviet Science Meet Studies Temperatures

University Also Hears Reports on Culture of Galicians

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—The first conference on the physics of low temperatures was called by the physico-mathematical department of the Academy of Science of the USSR held in Moscow in the last week of January.

A number of reports were delivered on the new work of the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Science working under Academician Kapitza.

The reports were on the works of the Ukrainian Physico-Technical Institute dealing with the study of liquid helium.

There were also reports on the other interesting phenomenon showing that many metals lose all electrical resistance under very low temperatures.

It was decided to hold such conferences annually.

Meanwhile, the first scientific session at Lvov University opened on January 30th. Academician Studnitsky delivered a report on the culture of Galicia at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the plenary meeting and in the various sections of the sessions, 141 reports on the history and culture of Galicia and the natural wealth of the western regions of the Ukraine were given.

The scientists of Moscow, Kiev, and a number of cities in the Western Ukraine are participating in the work of the session.

200,000 Italians Face Trap in East Africa

British Claim 10,000 Italian Troops Fled Barentu; RAF Dive Bombers Smash Fortifications

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (UP).—An Italian army of 200,000 men tonight faced disastrous dismemberment and entrapment as British empire forces smashed deeper into Mussolini's East African empire on five fronts after seizing the Eritrean town of Barentu, military dispatches said.

Strategic Barentu, 70 miles inside Eritrea near the Ethiopian border, fell Sunday barely 24 hours after the British capture of the railroad town of Agordat, 40 miles northward, after fierce fighting that cost the Italians heavily in dead, wounded and prisoners.

The 10,000 fascist defenders of Barentu fled, it was said, after a heavy dive-bombing attack by British planes which blasted the town's ancient fort and military buildings and destroyed or damaged at least 50 motor transport vehicles.

ETHIOPIANS ATTACK
Thousands of Ethiopian rebels were reported here to be striking savagely at the Italians from the rear and flanks in the mountain regions, facilitating the British drives.

More than 2,000 miles northward across Africa on the Libyan front, the British forces of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell were said in today's communique to be "proceeding with preparations for continuation of our advance from Derna" westward against Benghazi. The Italians were reported fighting a stubborn rear-guard action as they fell back along the coastal road from Derna, while British mechanized units harassed and sought to disorganize them.

ITALIANS CAPTURED IN SOUTH AFRICA

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Feb. 3 (UP).—South African forces, it was announced tonight, have occupied El Gumu and Goral, frontier

posts 10 miles inside the southern border of Ethiopia.

South African general headquarters reported that three Italian officers and 50 native troops were taken prisoners and a quantity of machine guns, rifles and ammunition captured.

Two Italian officers and 50 natives were said to have been killed. "Our casualties were very slight," the communique said.

Greeks 10 Miles from Valona Base

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Feb. 3 (UP).—The left wing of the Greek army in Albania has smashed the last Italian fortified position before Valona Bay and is now within 10 miles of the town of Valona, vital fascist disembarkation base, according to frontier reports reaching here today.

Greek forces, pursuing the retreating Italians, were said to have reached Dukati Bay, the southern arm of Valona Bay, this morning. The last fascist fortified position barring the way to Valona Bay was reported to have fallen after fierce hand-to-hand fighting Sunday afternoon.

Laval Seen Coming Back Into Power

Vichy Circles Predict He Will Head New Cabinet

VICHY, Feb. 3 (UP).—Restoration to power of Pierre Laval "with even greater authority" than before his ouster as French Vice-Premier on Dec. 14 and perhaps a completely new Vichy cabinet pledged to closer collaboration with Hitler appeared imminent tonight.

Today's conference in Paris among Admiral Francois Darlan, special emissary of Marshal Henri Petain, the pro-German Laval and Hitler's personal envoy, Otto Abetz, was said to have "practically ended" the 50-day-old crisis in French-German relations.

It is predicted in Vichy tonight that within a week the present Vichy cabinet of Petain will be swept out and replaced by a new cabinet, including Laval, pledged to a policy of "active collaboration" with Germany.

Japan Press Defies Netherland Government

TOKIO, February 3 (UP).—The newspaper Asahi said today that even if the Netherlands government in exile in London made a formal representation rejecting proposed Japanese cooperation with the Netherlands East Indies, Japan would ignore it and proceed on the already established policy of "promoting cooperation with the Netherlands East Indies."

It would not be strange if such a representation is made, the newspaper commented, because the Netherlands government is situated in London and is "under the influence of the British government."

Tribune Stories Bring Resentment in Mexico

Anti-Mexican Reports Declared Work of 'Fifth Columnist'; Old Imperialist U. S. Policies Recalled

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—Even the reactionary afternoon paper, "Ultimas Noticias" has been forced to call attention to the anti-Mexican reports of Jack O'Brien, correspondent of the Herald Tribune here.

In an editorial yesterday, the paper denounced O'Brien as a "fifth columnist."

O'Brien had charged that the recent street car strike was a Communist and Nazi plot. He had spread alarmist reports of a thousand Nazi agents entering Mexico on Japanese boats.

The newspaper also scored the statement of James Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, at the hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate that Germany would take Mexico should Germany be defeated. This statement, the paper asserted, was only a smokescreen to hide the American imperialists' greed for Mexico.

"Evidently Gerard has been thrown off balance by the war he has lost his mind and the only thing he tries to do is incite the already existing sentiments against Germany and to please those of his compatriots who anxiously look toward the Rio Bravo frontier, recalling those sad days of '47 which, fortunately, we haven't forgotten either," the paper says.

In 1847 the United States took half of the Mexican territory.

Another Nazi Grab

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (UP).—The Voelkischer Beobachter, official organ of the Nazi party, today featured an appeal for contributions from the German people for the "construction of homes for German soldiers in Norway."

Starvation in France, Queues For Horse Meat

Prices Zoom Up Above Income, Some Areas Ration Water

(Continued from Page 1)

families are not enough for one person in the families to live on.

The newspaper Gerbe, appearing in Paris, states that Paris streets are covered with snow. On the outskirts, thick layers of snow lie on the pavements, and only in the middle of the walk are there narrow footpaths.

In some of the Paris suburbs, as in Champigny, the water supply is partly damaged because of frosts, and the population can obtain water only twice a day. Housewives in Champigny have to stand in queues even for water.

The people are suffering greatly from cold this year, on account of the shortage of fuel. The population receives so little fuel that in certain homes ice forms in the kitchens and dining rooms.

Despite the efforts of the authorities, unemployment is growing. Out of 28,000 persons living in the suburb of Champigny, 16,000 live on the miserable benefit received from the state.

The newspaper declares that in the suburbs of Paris the people are already starving. There simply are not enough provisions available. The population cannot get products even on ration cards. Sometimes, for example, a family can manage to get only 20 to 30 grams — about one ounce — of meat on a ration card, instead of the 90 grams (8 1/2 oz.) allowed.

British Make First Raid on Sardinia Island

ROME, Feb. 3 (UP).—The first attack on the big island of Sardinia by British naval planes was admitted in the Italian war communique today.

Enemy planes approached from the west, the communique said, and in addition to dropping bombs launched two aerial torpedoes against Tirso Dam, at the head of the largest artificial lake in Europe and the site of an important power plant.

The communique said that the British attack failed to inflict damages or casualties and that Italian anti-aircraft fire shot down a British raider, whose crew was captured.

Nazi Planes In Scattered Raids on England

British Drop Torpedoes on Italian Dam; Berlin Lists Sinkings

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UP).—Hit-run German planes carried out nuisance raids against Britain today and tonight while the Royal Air Force rushed preparations for the expected renewal of big-scale combat as soon as Spring weather permits.

Relatively light forces of enemy planes returned to the daylight raids which flared up in some force again last week. But despite casualties and damage in London and at other scattered points, the attacks were on a small scale.

A communique said British fighters shot down a German bomber off the Essex coast.

ITALIAN DAM BOMBED BY RAF

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UP).—British planes dropped aerial torpedoes on the Tirso Dam, in Italian Sardinia, at the head of the largest artificial lake in Europe, and seriously damaged one of the main sources of power supply, an Admiralty communique said today.

It was believed the attack marked the first time in the war that aerial torpedoes had been used on inland waters.

ITALIAN PRISONERS DIE ON BOMBED SHIP

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UP).—Many Italian prisoners were killed last Friday when the British merchantman on which they were being removed from the Libyan coast was attacked by two planes believed to be German, the Admiralty reported today.

The report said the air raiders, definitely either German or Italian, scored a hit on the ship and "a large number of casualties were caused among the Italian war prisoners, many fatal."

BERLIN LISTS NEW SINKINGS

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (UP).—The sinking of three British ships and severe damage to two others within the past 24 hours was reported today by the German High Command and DNB, official news agency.

A Stuka dive bomber was said to have sunk a 3,000-ton merchantman off the English coast Monday, the vessel burning in two after several bombs hit. DNB said that Nazi bombers sank two merchantmen—of 4,000 and 3,000 tons—in low attacks Sunday at an unspecified location.

A merchantman was said to have been set afire south of Southend Sunday, and another merchantman, southeast of Harwich, was said to have received several direct bomb hits.

The High Command communique said that German bombers operating singly Sunday successfully attacked air ports, factories, warehouses and trains in southeast England. Several direct hits were claimed and grounded British planes were said to have been destroyed.

DNB said seven civilians were killed and dwellings were damaged at Boulogne in an "attempt" by British bombers and fighters Sunday to attack German air fields in France. The agency said the British raid did "not the slightest" damage.

The High Command said that Sunday the enemy lost three planes, one in air battle, one to anti-aircraft fire and one which was forced to land.

BERLIN FIGURES WAR BUDGET

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (UP).—Hans Reinhardt, state secretary of the Ministry of Finance, said today that German war finance would proceed without difficulty.

He said that tax revenues this year would be about 27,000,000,000 marks (about \$10,800,000,000 at pre-war value of the mark).

Neutral quarters said last year that the war was estimated to be costing Germany 60,000,000,000 marks (\$24,000,000,000) annually. Reinhardt said the German national debt had risen since September of last year from 70,000,000,000 marks (\$28,000,000,000) to 79,000,000,000 (\$31,600,000,000) in January this year.

Canada Minister Admits Lowering Living Standards

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 3 (UP).—Finance Minister J. L. Halsey said today he was "somewhat concerned" by Canada's "midwinter war mentality" and appealed to Canadians to make the winning of the war "the passion of our very existence." He warned that there may be a "temporary reduction in our standard of living in order to improve our standard of fighting" during 1941.

BEHIND THE RIOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA IS A TALE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM'S BRUTAL EXPLOITATION

By Oakley Johnson

Dispatches of the United Press report "rioting between soldiers and civilians that sent more than 230 persons to hospital with injuries" Sunday, in Johannesburg, capital of Britain's rich South African province won in the bloody Boer War of some four decades ago.

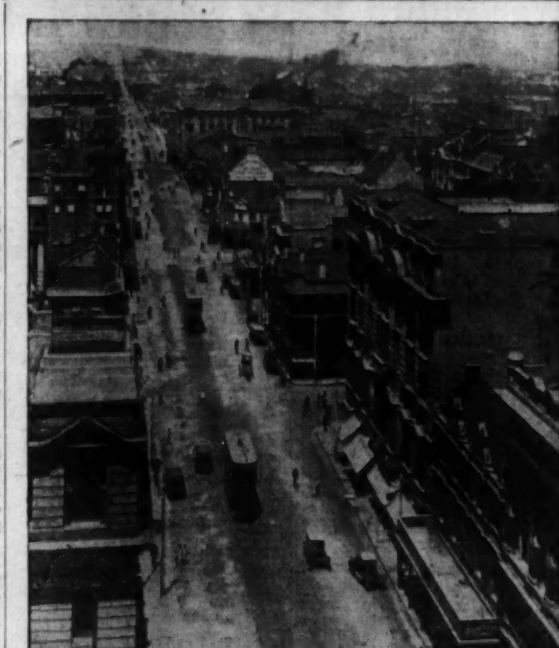
"The trouble was said to have started," says the bourgeois agency's dispatch, vaguely, "when troops clashed with members of an extreme anti-war South African republican organization, known as the 'Ossewa Brandwag'."

Nothing is said, naturally, in the dispatch, of anti-imperialist sentiment among this British-ruled but non-British people, descendants of early Dutch settlers in Africa, or of the doubly robbed and exploited native African population. Nor is it mentioned in the totally colonialist African continent, having the largest gold and diamond deposits in the world, as well as bountiful reserves of coal, iron, copper and platinum.

And thereby hangs a tale of imperialist greed, the background of the present imperialist war, of which bleeding Africa is now a main battlefield.

RICH AREA
For all of Africa is desirable. Every part of it is important to the imperialist powers, commercially, industrially, strategically. Its location invites the conqueror. Vast deposits of phosphorus, copper and iron lie in North Africa, while Central Africa is a tropic bed of a variety of riches, not the least of which are the supplies of gold, copper, tin, zinc and manganese.

Water power and transportation are given by the Nile in the north, the Congo in the central part, the Zambesi in the south. These tie up



Scene of Anti-British riots in the Transvaal: Johannesburg, South Africa, where soldiers clashed with civilians suspected of anti-British sympathies. Police used clubs and tear-gas bombs to break up the fighting, but more than 140 persons, mostly soldiers, were sent to hospitals.

with the trade routes of the world, to the north, the east and the west, through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean and around the Cape of Good Hope.

Behind the mineral riches, there are such animal products as sheep, wool, hides and ivory, and the varied products of Africa's plant

Italy's unprovoked foray into Ethiopia in 1935. This explains the grief of German imperialism at the loss of its African colonies in the First Imperialist World War, and the insistence of Hitler on getting them back, and it explains the determination of British imperialism to hang on to its old and new colonies and get more if possible. It explains, finally, why there is heard, ever more insistently, the voice of American imperialism, demanding to be the heir of British imperialism.

But the imperialisms of Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Spain cannot each have all of Africa. Nor can any one of them be content with only a part. Here are the insoluble contradictions of imperialist voracity, the inevitable source of imperialist war. The secret treaties, the diplomatic intrigue, the balance of power, the playing off of one country against another, schemes and threats—these have been the theme of imperialist European-African history for the last sixty years.

FACT ON THE LOOT

The secret treaty between Britain and Italy, signed in London on April 26, 1915, in the midst of the First World War, tore Italy from allegiance to Germany on the promise that Germany's African colonies, or some of them, would go to Italy. Britain hogged them instead. Now Italy and Germany—under the new "Axis" disguise of "fascism" and "National Socialism," but with monopoly capitalism still the political and economic reality underneath—are united again, and the imperialist prize remains the same.

Oddly enough, the imperialist jackals are each trying to get the support of native tribes in order to win against the others. The Ital-

ians, whose General Rudolfo Graziani once crushed the insurrectionary Arabian tribes in Libya with fire and sword, place transport ships gratis at the service of Arabian pilgrims going to Mecca. The British, who undertook the gruesome massacres at Omdurman and Khartoum, now have made Haile Selassie a British general, and count on the Ethiopians to win more African territory for them.

But, said Lenin, "The age-old oppression of colonial and weak nationalities by the imperialist powers has not only filled the working masses of the oppressed countries with animosity towards the oppressing nations but also with distrust of them in general." (Collected Works, Vol. XXV.) It cannot be said that the national groups of Africa are in general enthusiastic about either side.

The situation in British South Africa is particularly tense, where the followers of the pro-British General Smuts are only slightly in the majority of those of the anti-British and anti-war General J. B. M. Hertzog. And back of this split in the white boss class is the growing political consciousness of the native African population. For them, and for all the natives of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Ethiopia and Central Africa, the present war, like the First World War, is a political education and a school of political activity.

Whichever imperialist brigand expects to be conqueror, the early prospect of permanent success is today an imperialist illusion. As Stalin says in *Marxism and the National and Colonial Question*, "The era of undisturbed exploitation and oppression of the colonies and dependent countries is over."

Citizens Union Hits Dunnigan Bill as Threat to Bill of Rights

Women Voters League Joins Protest Against Red-Baiting Bills

"Strong opposition" to the Dunnigan and other bills in the State Legislature which would curtail civil liberties was announced yesterday by the Citizens Union in a statement denouncing the measures as an attempt by the "small totalitarian minority among us to win a victory over us, which they could never win at the polls, by frightening us into abridging the Bill of Rights of our own accord."

"Two of the bills by Senator [John J.] Dunnigan when taken together," the statement declares, "would go so far as to exclude from all public offices anyone who signs a Communist nominating petition unless he could prove that the presumption of disloyalty created by his signing was false."

"Aside from violating the fundamental right of even an avowed Communist to submit his candidacy to a verdict of the people at the polls, these bills would exclude many who are not Communists at all."

The statement also condemns the bill by Senator Phelps and Assemblyman John A. Devaney Jr. which "would bar from the ballot any branch or affiliate of a foreign organization."

"Even the most conservative party, or the most American," said the statement, "might properly have 'affiliations' in other countries."

UPHOLD MERIT SYSTEM
The Citizens Union also announces its opposition to "another class of bills... which would weaken the merit system in various ways for the benefit of particular groups."

The statement specifies a bill by Senator Roy M. Page which would give preference to war veterans; two bills by Senator Walter J. Mahoney governing dismissal rights; two other bills by Mahoney which prohibit oral examinations in civil service ratings; and the Wick-Kleinberger bill which would abolish probationary periods in promotions.

The Citizens Union announces that its secretary, George H. Hallett Jr., is going to Albany each week to try to translate (the union's) position on these and other proposals into appropriate legislative action.

"The fundamental basis of the democracy we seek to defend," the statement pointed out, "is the right of the people to elect whomever they please to represent them, and it is partly just because the totalitarian nations deny this right that we condemn them so strongly."

In opposing the measures, however, the Citizens Union declared that "the attacks on civil liberties arise from misguided attempts to suppress the enemies of American institutions. Most of them seek to implement the general condemnation of Communists and Nazis by denying them and others a place on the ballot."

And in its comments on the rights of Communists to appear on the ballot, the union says the Dunnigan bill would hurt those persons who "help to put the Communist candidates on the ballot in order to keep Communist activity separate and in the open where it will not infect other parties, or who sign as many people do, under a misapprehension."

WOMEN OPPOSE
Opposition to the Dunnigan bill has also been voiced by the New York League of Women Voters.

"This bill," states the monthly publication of the League, "is aimed at ideas, not actions, and at such a wide variety of ideas that it would easily include the opinions of the man in the street as well as of serious students on innumerable subjects."

"We need more discussion, not less," the statement declares, "if citizens of this nation are wisely to choose from among the many possible courses of action in the difficult and uncertain future ahead."

Provisions of the bill are "so vague and indeterminate," the statement concludes, "that the law necessarily violates the guarantee of liberty embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment."

WANT ADS
(Minimum 10 words)
1 time 2¢
2 times 4¢
3 times 6¢
4 times 8¢
5 times 10¢
Station where to place your Want-Ad.
Phone ALexandria 4-7954 for the nearest

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT
(Manhattan)
14TH, 213 W. Top Floor. Attractive double studio room, radio-victrola, books, two closets. \$12.50.
18TH, 33 W. Modern studio style, single, \$12.50-14.50. Subway block.

94TH, 311 W. (J.W.) Light, sunny studio, kitchen, \$4.50. Evenings.
106TH, 176 W. 1-2, beautiful rooms, furnished, telephone, bath.

137TH, 804 W. Capt. 2A. Redecorated studio, housekeeping. Water. \$4 up.
TRAVEL
TWO PERSONS want car, share expense to Mexico, California or Florida in future. CH 2-5897.

Brooklyn Communists To Hold Election Rallies

Receive Fine Response to Petition to Place Communist Candidate Avrum Landy on Ballot for State Senate

Climaxing a week of intense activity of the Communist Party in the 4th Senatorial District, Peter V. Cacchione, Chairman of the Election Campaign Committee, announced today over 2,000 signatures were collected for Vincent Castiglione, Communist candidate for the Assembly in the 16th A. D. and about 4,500 signatures for Avrum Landy, the candidate for the State Senate in the 4th Sen. Dist. The requirements are 1,500 and 3,000 respectively for the candidates.

Cacchione particularly commended the hundreds of campaign workers who turned out all day Sunday to collect over 2,000 signatures in the 4th Senatorial District. The petitions will be filed with the Board of Election on Tuesday, February 4th. The special election to fill the vacant seats of former State Senator Kleinfield and Assemblyman Marano takes place on Tuesday, February 18th.

ITALIANS RESPOND
"A valuable insight on the petition campaign was the fine response received in thousands of homes in this section of Brooklyn. Especially among the Italian people was there a sympathetic response to the anti-war stand of the Communist Party."

Hundreds more would have signed our petitions had there been more canvassers to reach the neighborhoods. The canvassers actually found a ready response to sign our petitions than in the last campaign due to the rapidly growing disillusionment of the people in the Roosevelt war policies and the Social-Democratic lackeys of the Administration, said Mr. Cacchione.

The next step in the remaining two weeks of the campaign is to bring out a huge Communist vote in this special election, Mr. Cacchione said. A series of 12 rallies with prominent speakers have been arranged. Among those who will appear are Wm. Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, M. Katz, Paul Novick, Peter Cacchione, J. Olken, Claudia Jones, Isadore Begun, Tim Holmes and others.

One hundred thousand copies of special campaign folder, an appeal in Yiddish and one in Italian, special distribution of the Daily Worker and Freiheit and hundreds of thousands of local branch leaflets are being prepared. A feature of the campaign will be a series of small meetings in private homes where the candidates will make brief appearances.

MASS MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, February 5th, were announced as follows:
Brownsville-Skolnick's Mansion, Pennsylvania and Livonia Avenues. Speakers: Paul Novick, Freiheit editor; A. Landy, Cacchione.

Borough Park-Chrysalis Palace, 43rd Street and 13th Avenue. Speakers: John Arnold, A. Landy and Cacchione.
Bensonhurst-Colonial Mansion, Bath Avenue and Bay 22nd Street. Speakers: Isadore Begun, Cacchione, Fay Geller, A. Landy and Vincent Castiglione.

Kern Charges Tammany Aids Smith Probe
Links Fascist Priest to Smith Committee in Speech Here

The red-baiting Al Smith Jr. councilmanic investigation of civil service is the "result of a Tammany-controlled City Council beginning to feel the pinch of the merit system," Paul J. Kern, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, declared yesterday.

Kern assailed the investigation in an address before the Methodist Ministers Forum, 150 Fifth Ave. He linked the Smith Committee with Father Charles E. Coughlin's fascist magazine, Social Justice.

TRACES SOURCES
He charged the resolution creating the committee was based in part on assertions in Social Justice that the number of Jews and Negroes were increasing in the police force.

It is the policy of the civil service commission, Kern said, break down discrimination against Jews and Negroes practiced heretofore by Tammany Hall.

He charged that since Tammany lost control of the civil service commission 65 Tammany district leaders had lost 600 jobs placed. These jobs, he said, have been placed under the civil service competitive system.

The main drive of the Smith Committee, Kern added, is directed against a borough superintendent's position, which he estimated was worth \$100,000 a year to Tammany politicians.

"This job," Kern declared, "is now filled through competitive examinations."

Baltimore Steel, Plane Workers Cheer Foster

C. P. Leader Speaks at Lenin Memorial, Lashes Thomas

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—More than 500 Negro and white workers from Bethlehem Steel, Glenn Martin Airplane and other industries of Baltimore stood and cheered William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, at a Lenin-Lincoln-Douglas Memorial Meeting held here Sunday night.

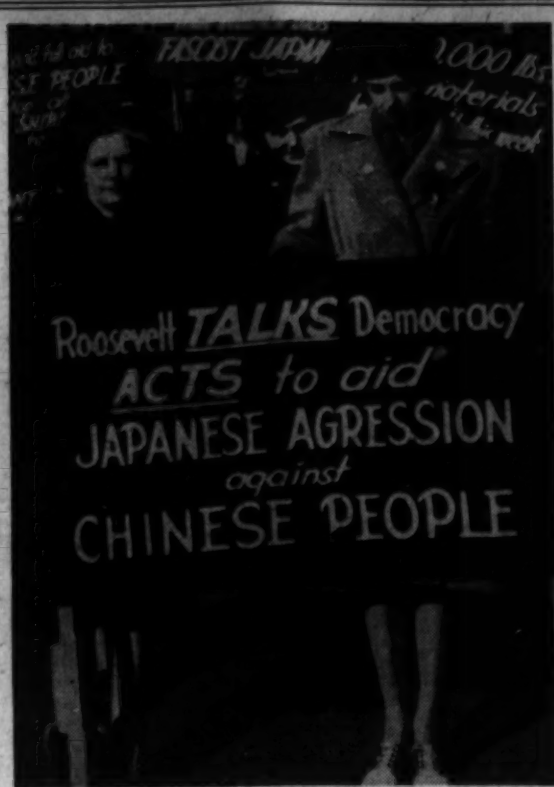
Foster lashed out against the lend-lease bill, which threatens to set up a military dictatorship and plunge us into war. "The principal reason for going in on the side of Great Britain," said Foster, "is that the British Empire is in the process of disintegration, and the United States can take its component parts into heck, so to speak. Other reasons are so much democracy."

Exposing the role of Social Democracy, the National Chairman of the Communist Party scored Thomas for his fight against all that real Socialism stands for, and for his open alliance with Wall Street and British imperialism.

After a brilliant analysis of the tremendous growth of socialist power in the Soviet Union, Comrade Foster led the sale of 200 copies of "The Soviet Power."

Claudia Jones, member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League, pointed out that "the lend-lease bill would give a blank check to hasten dictatorship under the pious fraud of fighting dictatorship." Calling upon Negro and white youth to carry forward the struggle of Frederick Douglass, she reminded them of Douglass' famous statement, "If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

Sam Banks, Regional Secretary of the Young Communist League, commented on Roosevelt's welcome to Lord Halifax, and Administration conferences with Halifax. He asked the audience, "Who's running this country anyway, the British gentry or the American people?"



No War Supplies to Japan, demand these pickets from American Peace Mobilization's Seattle Council.

Seattle Women Pickets Hit U. S. Supplies to Tokio

APM Leader Charges Munitions Continue to Flow Over Puget Sound to Japan, Despite Roosevelt's Talk of 'Aid to China'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Feb. 3.—"Roosevelt Talks Democracy But Acts to Aid Japanese Aggression Against Chinese People!" This was the slogan carried by twenty-five women who picketed the Alaska Building offices of the Waterfront Employers of Washington before parading through shopping

continue to flow over Puget Sound docks to build a war machine for Japan.

Cynical indifference of the national administration to the fate of the American people is apparent from its refusal to halt shipment of munitions to Japan, the peace groups declared.

Mayor to Officiate at Stamp Plan Affair

William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, announced today that Mayor LaGuardia will be master of ceremonies at a dramatic presentation in Manhattan Center February 26, to explain the operation of the Federal orange and blue stamp plan to the retail and wholesale grocers of New York City.

The Federal government is cooperating in the arrangements and will be represented by high officials from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Conference for Legislation for Democracy Called for Friday, February 14

A statewide Conference on Legislation for Democracy, to open Friday evening, Feb. 14, with a mass meeting at Moca Temple to which the general public is invited, was called officially yesterday by the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.

Speakers at the opening public session will include Congressman Vito Marcantonio; State Assemblyman J. Eugene Zimmer of the American Labor Party; Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, who will speak on "Democracy in Crisis"; Henry Epstein, New York State Solicitor General, on "The Legal Defenses of Democracy"; Rosale Manning, president of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, on "The People Act for Democracy"; Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, on "The Trade Union Movement Faces New Legislation"; and Harcourt Tynes, on "The Negro's Contribution to Democracy."

"The 1941 session of the State Legislature," states the conference call, "had hardly convened when legislation was introduced which may gravely curtail free expression, deprive labor of its rights and seriously modify representative government as practiced and believed in by the people of the United States since the inception of the nation."

"Our churches, schools, labor unions, settlement houses, fraternal orders and the many smaller free associations of the people are the sources of our democracy's strength. By their concerted action they can encourage legislation which fortifies democracy and thus strengthens the nation's defenses—and counteract any attempts to pass measures which in the name of 'defense' might seek to lower the living standards of the people, curb their liberties and threaten their peace."

At the conference, the call states, "legislation affecting labor's rights in the present crisis, civil liberties, taxation, health, welfare, housing and education will be analyzed by leading experts in these fields. Plans will be made to implement the discussions by developing means for future joint action by all participating groups on important legislative issues."

Panel sessions will be held Saturday at Hotel Edison, 228 W. 47th St., beginning at 10 A. M. and adjourning at 6 P. M.

YERGAN TO SPEAK
A luncheon meeting at 1 P. M. will be addressed by Dr. Max Yergan on "The Position of Minorities in the Present Crisis"; Professor Herman E. Gray on "Unemployment Insurance"; and Miss Asha Ingersoll, member of the Consumer Division of the National Advisory Defense Commission, on "The Consumer Faces the Crisis."

Panel discussions will be held on Labor's Rights and Civil Liberties; Social Welfare for the People and Education and Opportunities for Youth. Outstanding authorities and leaders in each field will participate.

The legislative issues upon which the conference will act are stated in the call as follows:
THE NEED: Legislation that will strengthen the nation by strengthening its democracy.
(a) Legislation to enforce and strengthen labor's rights under the present State Labor Relations Act.
(b) Legislation strengthening representative government by guaranteeing the right to vote to all citizens, whatever their persuasion or party.
(c) Legislation regulating the powers of appointed investigating committees by prohibiting secret "trials" that deny counsel to defendant and ignore rules of evidence.
(d) Taxation only according to ability to pay. No sales tax.

Marcantonio to Hit Pro-War Tactics of Dubinsky at Rally

Italians and Greeks at Chicago Meeting Assail War Bill

Luigi Antonini and David Dubinsky's activities will be Congressman Vito Marcantonio's chief topic tomorrow night at a mass meeting of garment workers at Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St. at 5:30 P. M.

Antonini is manager of Dressmakers Local 88 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and is state chairman of the American Labor Party.

He and Dubinsky, who is general president of ILGWU, are the principal social-democratic wheel-horses in the administration's drive to place the garment workers behind the lend-lease bill.

Antonini and Dubinsky spent large sums of money and used union organizers in the election campaign in Harlem last November in their vain effort to defeat Marcantonio, the lone anti-war voice in the House.

The mass meeting is under the auspices of the Needle Trades Council for Peace and Civil Rights.

Other speakers will be Rabbi Benjamin Plotkin; Isidore Wiseman, active rank and file leader in the dressmakers union, and Leon Strauss, manager of the Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks Union, CIO.

CHICAGO ACTS AGAINST BILL
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A rally of Greek and Italian people here this week voted unqualified opposition to the war bill of President Roosevelt and demanded its defeat by Congress.

A resolution adopted unanimously declared: "We stand opposed to every feature of President Roosevelt's war and dictatorship bill and call for its complete rejection, together with all proposed amendments, by Congress. The measure is a proposal for the abdication of Congress, the replacement of our republican form of government by a fascist dictatorship, and for plunging our people into the battlefields of the imperialist war."

The rally also raised demands for "the formation of a coalition government of Greece representing all the political parties and all the moral forces of the country."

A resolution on this question said: "We condemn the policy of the English government which is responsible for building up fascism in Italy and Germany."

"We recommend that the coalition government follow a policy of real neutrality and collaboration with Turkey, the rest of the Balkan countries and with the Soviet Union."

The rally "pledged to promote the unity and fraternity of the Greek and Italian people in Chicago, and to expose and fight against those who are interested in dividing and disrupting the Greek and Italian

Italians and Greeks at Chicago Meeting Assail War Bill

people for their own selfish and reactionary policies."

MARCANTONIO ENDORSES BROOKLYN RALLY
Congressman Vito Marcantonio yesterday endorsed the rally in Defense of Trade Union Rights and Peace sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization with the declaration that "Congress has used 'national defense' to sacrifice the general welfare of the American people."

The rally will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday, Feb. 6 at 8 P. M. Speakers will include Bella V. Dodd, Local 5 of the Teachers Union; Michael Quill, Transport Workers Union; and Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union.

Speaking of real national defense, Marcantonio in his endorsement of the rally said: "I am for that with all my life and blood, but not for armaments, which mean war, dictatorship and the destruction of the social and economic gains and freedom of the American people."

One of the principal issues to be raised at the rally will be the seizure of the membership lists of the Teachers Union by the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

ALL-OUT OPPOSITION IN SHARON, PA.
(Special to the Daily Worker)
SHARON, Pa., Feb. 3.—All-out opposition to President Roosevelt's

war bill H.R. 1776 was voiced here this week by the Shenango Valley Labor Legislative Conference composed of representatives of AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhood local unions in the region.

A resolution adopted unanimously by the conference warns that the measure would plunge this country into war and declare that "eternal vigilance by labor will be the basis guarantee that a repetition of 1917 will be avoided."

"In the name of national defense," the resolution declares, "production on the building of ships and the speed-up in airplane, arms and ammunition factories are rapidly turning the United States into an arsenal for the warring nations."

The war bill, says the resolution, "would curb the right of workers to organize into trade unions or their own choosing, their right to strike in order to maintain an American standard of living, their right to perfect the number of hours, their civil rights, such as freedom of speech, press and assembly."

The conference endorsed the program and the campaigns of the American Peace Mobilization and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and appealed to "the trade unions and the American people to join with us to call upon our government, through the President and Congress, to immediately institute a policy of real neutrality."

Delay Test Suit On California Ballot-Ban Law

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The test in the courts as to the constitutionality of the law disqualifying the Communist Party from the California ballot will be postponed till the end of February, it was announced today.

The Mingay vs. Peek suit, scheduled to be heard in a Los Angeles Superior Court on Feb. 4, will be postponed for about three weeks at the request of counsel for the Communist Party. The suit, filed before the ban on the Communist Party was passed by the Legislature, asks the court to order the Secretary of State to remove the Party from the ballot.

The Communist Party is intervening in the suit to challenge the constitutionality of the law.

A legal memorandum, prepared by a committee of attorneys headed by Mr. George Olshausen, of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, informed

Governor Olson that the law is unconstitutional on seven separate grounds.

THE Music Room
Union Presents
Musical Masterpieces
On—
VICTOR RECORDS
Reduced up to 50%
Beethoven Violin Concerto
Heifetz-Toscanini-NBC \$5.00
Symphony Orchestra
Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto
Arlor-Rubinstein-London 4.50
Symphony Orchestra
Prokofiev-Peter and the Wolf
Koussevitzky-Boston 3.50
Symphony Orch.
Richard Strauss-Dan Quilley
Emmanuel Feuermann-PBS 5.50
Adelphi, Crb.
ERIC BERNAT'S MUSIC ROOM
133 W. 44th St., N.Y.C.-L.O. 3-4225
OPEN EVENINGS
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
General Funeral Directors
FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
294 SUTTER AVENUE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Day Phone: DIckens 9-1724-4-6 Night Phone: DL 9-2726

SHOPPING GUIDE

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing advertisers

Barber Shop Center Barber Shop Opening Thursday, Feb. 5 SATISFACTORY SERVICE 28 E. 12th St., N. Y. C. L. ROSEN Beauty Parlors GOLDSTEIN'S 231 E. 14th St. GR. 2-9492 Permanent wave 25 and 35c 35c per item; 3 items \$1. Dentists DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, 1 Union Square W. Suite 511. GR. 4-2294. DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 233 Second Ave., cn. 14th St. GR. 1-2444. Electrolysis SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safe method. Physicians in attendance. RAFFETTA, 115 West 34th, Room 1182. (Opposite Macy's) MEdison 9-4314. Furniture MODERN FURNITURE ROXY Modern Furniture. Stock order: Painted-upholster. Mirrors, Lamps. 433 Ninth Ave. (12th). VERMONT, Union Shop, CIO. Call and deliver. 451 Vermont St. Brooklyn Tel. AP 6-7880. Laundries CHelsea CORNERS, 186 W. 10th St. Union CIO. Call-Deliver any part of Manhattan. GR. 2-1770. Men's Wear NEWMAN "BROS." Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 60 Stanton St. nr. Orchard. N.Y.C. Comradely attention.	Moving and Storage J. SANTINI, 100 Per Cent Fireproof Warehouse. Reasonable. Reliable moving. MObility 3-1118. FRANK GUARANTIA, Express and Moving. 15 East 7th St. near Third Ave. Tel. ORamsey 7-2451. COOPERMAN'S VAN, 833 Jennings St. Reliable moving, reasonable rates. Tel. DA 9-3689. Opticians and Optometrists OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN UNION SQ. OPTICAL CO. 147 Fourth Ave. Near 14th St. Eyes Examined By Physicians Phone: GRamsey 7-7333 N. SHAFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN UNITY OPTICAL CO. 132 Flatbush Ave., nr. Atlantic Ave. ELI ROSS, Optometrist Tel.: NEvins 2-9196 or Daily 9 a.m.-3 p.m. OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN Associated Optometrists 555 West 84th St., nr. Seventh Ave. Tel.: MEA 2-9245 or Daily 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m. J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist	Opticians and Optometrists AUTHORIZED OPTICIANS TO MANY WORKERS GROUPS COMPLETE GLASSES \$4.95 Stimex (as illustrated) or silhouette frames complete from \$1.95. Single Vision lenses, regardless of power, ground exactly to your own prescription while you wait. Dispensing Opticians PROGRESSIVE LAN OF OPTICS, Inc. 333 Broadway, cor. 12th St. N.Y. 1, N.Y. Piano Tuning ARTHUR BERSON, Tuning, Repairing, Reconditioning, Estimating. 284 2nd St., Brooklyn. Tel. BR 6-1878. Radio Service FIDELITY RADIO SERVICE CO., 100 2nd Ave., N.Y.C. Guaranteed Repairs. Inspection Free! Restaurants PURE FOOD BAR & GRILL, 37 E. 13th St., cor. University Pl. Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks 8c up. KAVKAS, 332 E. 14th St. Excellent Shashlik. Home atmosphere. CANTON RESTAURANT, 289 W. 45th St. Chinese-American full course dinner. 25c. Follow the crowd. THE COOPERATIVE Dining Room, deli-service. Banquets arranged. 2700 Hudson Park East.
---	--	---

Dep't of Justice Seeks Passage of Wire Tap Bill

New Bill Is Introduced by Rep. Hobbs, Author of 'Concentration Camp' Bill; CIO Opposes Granting of Wire Tapping to G-Men

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Department of Justice today launched a drive to enact a new and more drastic version of its notorious wire tapping bill.

Passed in the House at the last session over the strong protest of the CIO, the wire tapping measure was held up in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama introduced the new wire tapping bill H. R. 2266, which has the official sponsorship and backing of Attorney General Robert Jackson and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover. Hobbs is the Poll Tax Congressman who is backing a bill to set up concentration camps for non-citizens.

Hearings on the Hobbs wire tapping bill opened today before the House Judiciary Committee with Representatives Hobbs and Francis Walter of Pennsylvania testifying on behalf of the measure. Alexander Holtzoff, special assistant to Attorney General Jackson, also testified in favor of the wire tapping bill.

The CIO is officially on record as opposing the bill which is widely considered a menace to all trade unions and progressive organizations, and is expected to have a representative appear when the hearings resume next Monday.

The Hobbs bill gives the head of any executive department of the government the authority to order any investigational agency in his department to "intercept, listen in on, or record telephone, telegraph, radio, and any other similar messages or communications."

All that is necessary for the administration official to exercise the extraordinary power in the bill is for him to feel that there is "reasonable ground for believing that a felony cognizable under any law of the United States is being committed, or may be about to be committed."

CIO leaders here are convinced that this would give J. Edgar Hoover and other government officials power to spy on union meetings with dictaphones and other instruments. Last year's wire tapping bill which has been introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York was not quite as broad as the new measure since it applied only to the FBI and not to other government investigatory forces which are empowered to engage in wire tapping by the new measure.

Another difference is that the old wire tapping bill was introduced as an amendment to the Federal Communications Act.

This time in a devious maneuver to get around the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's purpose of the bill is alleged to be that of amending the judicial code.

For this reason the administration inserted a provision in the bill that evidence obtained by wire tapping with permission of appropriate government officials will be admissible in court.

Legal students were told that this provision is completely unnecessary even in terms of the object of the bill, and was inserted solely in order to have the bill referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee after the House acts on it.

Right Wing Supports War Bills, Mayor

Progressives Meet to Plan Anti-War Rally Feb. 2

While the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party met in Transport Hall last night to plan a giant anti-war rally Liberty Ball in the Royal Windsor on Washington's Birthday, the social-democratic controlled state executive committee of the party went into session at the Claridge Hotel with Eli Oliver, state director, calling for backing of the lend-lease war bill and suggesting endorsement of Mayor LaGuardia for a third term.

At the outset of the right-wing meeting it was indicated the social-democratic state leadership would attempt to inject itself into the special elections next month in the 17th Congressional District where a Representative will be elected to succeed the late Kenneth F. Simpson.

But A. L. P. New York County Chairman Eugene P. Connolly declared NO power to make nominations for the 17th District, Manhattan, race and that the county executive committee, which is opposing the policies of the state group, would soon meet to nominate a candidate as Labor's standard bearer.

In progressive labor circles, especially in Manhattan where the anti-war bloc is in complete control of the party, there is a strong movement to draft Morris Watson, a vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild, to run again for the congressional post.

OPPOSE LEND-LEASE

Watson, an officer in the American Peace Mobilization, was the A.L.P. candidate in the 17th District last fall.

Oliver, speaking for the right-wing, said that a canvass of his group which was being made at the meeting would decide the State Executive Committee's position in both the congressional race and the municipal campaign next fall.

"I feel quite certain," said Oliver, "that our executive committee will endorse and support fully the lend-lease bill for aid to Britain and that candidates in the coming election will be judged primarily by their attitudes on that measure."

Opposing Oliver's position, the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the A. L. P. and the New York County Committee has sent a large delegation to Washington to oppose the lend-lease bill.



Reunion in New York: Soon after he arrived in New York after his release from the Bridgeport jail, following his vindication upon the "rape" charge of his former employer, Joseph Spell was greeted by his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell. Mr. and Mrs. Spell are shown here in the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Spell stood by her husband loyally throughout the 7-day ordeal of his trial and his 33 days of imprisonment awaiting trial on a charge the jury found groundless.

Murray Spikes Green Claims in Auto Plants

Calls Green Attempt to Aid Ford 'Pitiful Stab in the Back'

(Continued from Page 1)

of a jurisdictional dispute and thus to confuse the only real issue—whether Ford will recognize and bargain with the UAW-CIO, which alone can speak for his employees.

"Incidentally, Mr. Green shows as little concern for the defense program, as does the Ford company itself, if he is going to inject jurisdictional issues in plants where he has no membership, and where the workers emphatically do not want the form of organization he has to offer. His statement is an apparent attempt to cooperate with Ford in distracting attention from the unfavorable publicity resulting from Ford's refusal to cooperate with the defense program."

Meanwhile, Robert Kenny, president of the National Lawyers Guild, urged the Department of Justice to appeal the Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Ford case.

The Circuit Court held that Henry Ford had not violated the Wagner Act by distributing anti-union literature to employees at his Dearborn plant, and that by attempting to stop this practice the Labor Board had infringed on Ford's right of "free speech."

CIO leaders and other progressives have been alarmed by the refusal of the department to appeal the Ford case. They fear that unless this decision is appealed all kinds of anti-union practices will be permitted under the guise of "free speech."

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Protests Bring Release For Acquitted Spell

(Continued from Page 1)

sion that there is no issue of law involved which would justify this."

He said he "completely disagreed" with the jury's verdict, which was obvious after snarling appeal to racial prejudice against Spell throughout the trial and especially when he addressed the jury last Thursday.

Smiling, his extra clothes and personal articles in a big brown bundle, Joseph Spell walked out of the Fairfield County Jail at 12:35 P.M.

NEEDS A JOB

"I want to settle down and find a good job," he said. He said he hoped it would be a job as an automobile mechanic. "I like to work on cars," he said, "and I am a pretty good auto mechanic. I ought to be able to get a job."

The job, he said, was of utmost importance, if he can get one. "I want to be able to help my mother in La Fayette, La. She's old and she needs my help now."

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Outside the jail, however, no made it plain that his first thoughts were of his wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, who has loyally stuck by him throughout the ordeal for them both. As soon as he reached the office of his attorney, Samuel E. Friedman, in Bridgeport, he asked for a telephone "to phone Virgil and tell her the news." Mrs. Spell met him in New York upon his arrival.

He said that he had been allowed to read no newspapers in jail and later said he "was not sorry" when told something of what the lurid accounts in the sensational papers had said about him and the case. He was allowed to get some mail and heard from Mrs. Spell and his mother in Louisiana, Mrs. Henrietta Spell.

Gov. Lehman Gives War Industries Tax Plum

Employers to Be Given Big Tax Cuts to Expand Plant Facilities

(Continued from Page 1)

patriotic about the "defense" program. They must be given this special encouragement or else they will invest their money elsewhere.

ECHOES WASHINGTON

"This policy, which conforms to principles recently laid down by the federal government, is designed to encourage expansion of production facilities by making available substantial amounts of private capital which otherwise would not be invested in needed plant additions.

The use of corporate capital rather than government funds for this purpose is an objective desirable on the part of both industry and government."

Lehman admitted that this change in the tax policy "will necessarily result in some loss of revenue to the state" but would be "more than offset by the more imperative consideration of furthering our vital defense program."

The Governor also announced that he received today from the War Department his commission as a colonel in the army reserve corps for a fifth year term. On March 14 the Governor will have completed twenty years as a colonel in the reserve.

None of his service, however, was under fire. In April, 1917 he became a civilian aide in the Navy Department, where he served a few months under Franklin D. Roosevelt, then assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Commissioned as an army captain, he rose quickly to a colonel's rank, was assigned to the army general staff in Washington and was assistant to General George W. Goethals, who headed up the supply and procurement division.

Call Big Rally Here for Free School System

Meeting to Protest Attempts to Cut Educational Budgets

A mass rally on behalf of the free public school system will be held Friday night at 8:15 at the Joan of Arc Junior High School, 93rd St. and Amsterdam Ave. Among the speakers will be Clifford T. McAvoy, Rev. John W. Robinson, Mrs. J. Williamson of the Women's Auxiliary of the Transport Workers' Union and Nathan Frankel, prominent attorney.

This emergency public rally is called to meet the crisis arising from attempts to cut the educational budget. These cuts will especially affect the West Side, which is already afflicted with a considerable share of New York City's old and ever-growing schools.

The meeting is called by the West Side Committee to Advance Public Education, which includes among its members outstanding residents of the West Side, such as Harvey Schwam, Professor Robert Lynd, sociologist; Dr. Margaret Meade, anthropologist; Rabbi Herbert Goldstein, Rabbi J. X. Cohen, Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, Rev. Howard McGrath, Rev. Herbert C. Banks, Dr. Louis Finger.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which defended Spell released a statement by him which said in part:

"Naturally I am very glad that it is all over. It has been a considerable strain but in my own mind I was sure that I would be acquitted. My plans for the immediate future are very uncertain. I haven't had an opportunity to talk with Virgil and I'm very tired."

"I will probably remain in New York until I have had an opportunity to rest and get myself together."

"I want to thank the N.A.A.C.P. for having retained counsel for me and helping Virgil since this trouble began."

Bus Strike Halts Honolulu Transportation

HONOLULU, Feb. 3 (UP).—Thousands hitch-hiked to work and to school today as a city-wide bus strike entered its third day. There appeared to be little prospect of an immediate settlement.

Approximately 350 drivers, garage men and office workers of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, members of an AFL union, struck Saturday for a closed shop.

D. F. Lopez, president of the local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers of America, said: "We are going to stay out until the company comes to us with a proposal."

"We are available in case the union changes its mind," Addison E. Kirk, company manager, replied. Army and navy spokesmen said the strike had no effect on national defense work in this important military area.

"We are available in case the union changes its mind," Addison E. Kirk, company manager, replied. Army and navy spokesmen said the strike had no effect on national defense work in this important military area.

"We are available in case the union changes its mind," Addison E. Kirk, company manager, replied. Army and navy spokesmen said the strike had no effect on national defense work in this important military area.

"We are available in case the union changes its mind," Addison E. Kirk, company manager, replied. Army and navy spokesmen said the strike had no effect on national defense work in this important military area.

"We are available in case the union changes its mind," Addison E. Kirk, company manager, replied. Army and navy spokesmen said the strike had no effect on national defense work in this important military area.

Harvester Strike Conferences Begin

Mass Meeting of 6,000 Called to Hear Report on Negotiations; Mass Picketing Keeps Plant Closed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—Farm Equipment Union negotiators and representatives of the International Harvester Corporation were locked in the conference room late this afternoon in the first parley following the walkout of 6,000 men last Wednesday.

Spokesman of the CIO union declared that "we won't budge an inch" on demands for wage increases, elimination of piece work and other major grievances.

Huge strike meetings were scheduled for tonight, where strikers and their families will hear a report on the negotiations and on the possibility of spreading the strike to other IHG plants.

Meanwhile, hundreds picketed the huge plants today, with flags and pickets signs, to the tune of impromptu drum and harmonica music furnished by the strikers.

The Strike Committee today voted to recommend to the executive board of the Tractor Works local that a representative of the strikers be sent to the American Youth Congress Town Hall which opens in Washington this Friday, February 7, to explain and mobilize support for the strike.

The 35 New York City Whelan drug stores remained closed yesterday as 800 strikers employed by the company spread picketing to United Cigar stores owned by the same company to bring pressure for a settlement.

Benjamin L. Gudes, manager of Local 1199, said yesterday that he was already receiving replies to more than 100 wires he sent to CIO regional directors throughout the country asking that some 1,500 stores of the United-Whelan-Cigar Stores Corp. be declared on the unfair list.

The first reply came from Houston, Texas, saying: "Will do everything to assist."

Gudes explained that the picket line before the cigar stores which are under contract with Local 906, a sister local, are not aimed at that union, but is a means to show the public that the company is unfair to labor.

The walkout began last Friday midnight when the old pact expired, and after months of effort to reach a peaceful agreement. The union finally offered to take the issues to arbitration but was turned down.

Yesterday Julius E. Freund, executive secretary of the State Mediation Board sought unsuccessfully to get the company into another conference with the union.

A strike kitchen was set up at 254 W. 54th St. where pickets served hot meals and coffee.

Gudes said that Whelan scales are far below those of independent stores. Soda clerks receive \$20 for a 54-hour week at the independent stores; for registered pharmacists the Whelan minimum is \$32 as compared to \$40; junior drug clerks \$20 compared to \$30.

The union is asking a 15 per cent wage increase for those earning below \$25 a week; 10 per cent for those above that. Also a reduction in hours.

In Germany, she said, women are being called back from kinder, kirche and kuche to jobs in industry where they work 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week with a rigid limit on their wages fixed by law. One-third of all workers in Germany today are women, she said.

Miss Miller said that European experience must teach certain lessons to American employers. "We must ourselves realize," she concluded, "and shout from the housetops the truth and wisdom of that old slogan—'equal pay for equal work'—it should be 'equal conditions for equal work.' We must strive for good labor standards for all who work."

Reporting on the experience of European countries, she said: "We find British women already trained for industrialized agriculture, for machine tool operation, shop practice and as foremen to supervise other women, to assist various branches of the Royal Navy, to act as police officers and as emergency workers to do everything from translating German to catering—they range from engineer to masseuse."

Their wages are uniformly lower than those of men, and they are permitted to work up to 60 hours a week.

In Germany, she said, women are being called back from kinder, kirche and kuche to jobs in industry where they work 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week with a rigid limit on their wages fixed by law. One-third of all workers in Germany today are women, she said.

Miss Miller said that European experience must teach certain lessons to American employers. "We must ourselves realize," she concluded, "and shout from the housetops the truth and wisdom of that old slogan—'equal pay for equal work'—it should be 'equal conditions for equal work.' We must strive for good labor standards for all who work."

Reporting on the experience of European countries, she said: "We find British women already trained for industrialized agriculture, for machine tool operation, shop practice and as foremen to supervise other women, to assist various branches of the Royal Navy, to act as police officers and as emergency workers to do everything from translating German to catering—they range from engineer to masseuse."

Their wages are uniformly lower than those of men, and they are permitted to work up to 60 hours a week.

In Germany, she said, women are being called back from kinder, kirche and kuche to jobs in industry where they work 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week with a rigid limit on their wages fixed by law. One-third of all workers in Germany today are women, she said.

Miss Miller said that European experience must teach certain lessons to American employers. "We must ourselves realize," she concluded, "and shout from the housetops the truth and wisdom of that old slogan—'equal pay for equal work'—it should be 'equal conditions for equal work.' We must strive for good labor standards for all who work."

Reporting on the experience of European countries, she said: "We find British women already trained for industrialized agriculture, for machine tool operation, shop practice and as foremen to supervise other women, to assist various branches of the Royal Navy, to act as police officers and as emergency workers to do everything from translating German to catering—they range from engineer to masseuse."

Their wages are uniformly lower than those of men, and they are permitted to work up to 60 hours a week.

In Germany, she said, women are being called back from kinder, kirche and kuche to jobs in industry where they work 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week with a rigid limit on their wages fixed by law. One-third of all workers in Germany today are women, she said.

Miss Miller said that European experience must teach certain lessons to American employers. "We must ourselves realize," she concluded, "and shout from the housetops the truth and wisdom of that old slogan—'equal pay for equal work'—it should be 'equal conditions for equal work.' We must strive for good labor standards for all who work."

CONGRESS IN MILD DEBATE ON WAR POWER BILL; MACHINES LINE UP

(Continued from Page 1)

votes is expected to be augmented by a scattering of perhaps 40 or more Democratic votes.

Most of these votes will probably come from Democratic Congressmen in the Midwest or where there has been strong labor and progressive pressure.

A significant indication of this trend was seen in the fact that Representative Harry B. Coffey, one of the Nebraska Democrats who is one of the more influential leaders of the farm bloc, spoke against the bill on the floor.

CALLS FATAL STEP

"I fear passage of this bill with its mark-making potentialities will be the fatal step that involves us in war," Representative Coffey declared.

He said that the measure would "violate the Neutrality Act, the Johnson Act and every other law in conflict with it."

The unstable and unprincipled character of the stand of many of the opposition Congressmen is reflected in the fact that many of them are concentrating on perfecting amendments.

There is always a danger that many of the alleged opponents of the bill will swing over into the administration camp if amendments which they consider "acceptable" are approved.

Representative Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey Republican, acted as spokesman during the afternoon's debate for those Republicans who are essentially in accord with the President's foreign policy but seek only a few perfecting amendments in order to vote for the bill.

Eaton assailed the bill but expressed the hope "that the majority leadership in this House, whose patriotism and integrity are being questioned, will permit such reasonable amendments to the present bill as will make possible its unanimous passage by the House."

But despite all the weakness of the opposition to the bill, the fact is that the administration is able to muster only the vote of the Southern Bourbons and poll-taxers of the machine Congressmen sent to the House by Tammany, the Kelly-Wash machine, the Hauge machine and similar machines.

Practically the entire Southern delegation, which was almost equally unanimous in opposing the President on progressive and labor measures, is expected to line up behind the President this time.

Most of the big city Democrats apparently feel that the machine will pull them through even if they cast an unpopular vote.

This certainly seems true in New York, where the mail to Congress has been strong against the bill, but where most of the Representatives are expected to vote for it.

LA FOLLETTE APPEARS AT SENATE HEARING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3 (UP).—While the House debate was going on, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continued its hearings, with former Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin and Norman Thomas, Socialist, appearing as opposition witnesses.

La Follette said the bill would give the President alone "the decision over peace or war."

He declared that unless the U.S. is prepared to furnish manpower to Britain, "that nation has no chance of delivering the 'smashing knockout' the Administration is talking about."

La Follette said that in a conversation with former French Premier Daladier in February or March, 1939, he was informed that France expected "money, materials and men" from this country to fight off Germany.

He said it was the "sheerest sort of nonsense to argue that the British are looking out for our interests, that they are giving their blood and treasure to protect our way of life."

"Britain is fighting because her very existence is at stake," he added, "just as six or seven months before the outbreak of war she made a deal with Hitler Germany against American interests when she thought her trade supremacy was at stake." He referred to the so-called Anglo-German Dueseldorf trade agreement.

BEVIN-HILLMAN

Chairman George (D-Ga.) sought to bring out that England's leadership had changed since La Follette noted pro-Nazi sympathies in some British quarters.

La Follette compared the pres-

ence of labor leader Ernest Bevin in England's war cabinet with the role of labor leader Sidney Hillman, high in Mr. Roosevelt's defense administration. He said the presence of both was mere "window-dressing."

Sen. Connally (D-Tex.) asked La Follette whether he visited Hitler and Mussolini during his European tour in 1939. La Follette replied that he made no attempt to see them because he did not wish his picture to be taken with either of the dictators and then transmitted to this country where a false interpretation might be placed on it.

Turning to the controversy within the U. S. over British aid policies, La Follette said that "in the real sense of the word there are appeasers on both sides" of the dispute.

"On the one side you have the Sulzbergers, the Reids, the Morgans and the Lamonts who think you can appease basic financial and economic problems and avoid major adjustments by propping up the British empire, and going to war if necessary," he said.

"My own feeling is that (economic) change is inevitable and that we ought to prepare for it now."

He said that this nation's present "vast power of war" are not being administered by New Dealers. "It's the Stettinuses, the Knexes, the Knudsens and the Stinsons who wield the power today and who will wield it in greater measure in the event of war," he added.

LA FOLLETTE APPEARS AT SENATE HEARING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3 (UP).—While the House debate was going on, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continued its hearings, with former Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin and Norman Thomas, Socialist, appearing as opposition witnesses.

La Follette said the bill would give the President alone "the decision over peace or war."

He declared that unless the U.S. is prepared to furnish manpower to Britain, "that nation has no chance of delivering the 'smashing knockout' the Administration is talking about."

AMERICA--PROMISED LAND OF SOCIALISM

A Socialist America Springs from Our Soil

By Louis F. Budenz

II.—Out of American Soil

Socialism grows out of American life and conditions, just as did capitalism in the days of its youth.

Socialism is as native to the United States as are any and all of those various creations loosely dubbed "American institutions." Each and every one of them, without exception, owed its origin to international discussion and to the application of ideas taken (in whole or in part) from other lands.

The now-outmoded slogan of the apologists for capitalism, "free enterprise," has the stamp "Made in England" on it, stemming directly from Adam Smith, the advance theoretician of the capitalist system. That concept had much to do with the stirring up of the French Revolution and has topped thrones and moved masses in far-away countries in its time.

When those who cannot argue down the desirability and value of Socialism for America attempt to shout it down with the charge of being "foreign," they are impugning the origin of their own ideas. It is not "Where does an idea come from?" but "Is it applicable to this time and place?" which decides the validity and triumph of new ideas and new social orders in history.

The United States is not (and has not been) existing in a vacuum. It is a definite part of the wider world, receiving ideas from other lands and in return releasing ideas for those lands to adopt or reject. Such has been peculiarly the case with this Republic, despite its remoteness geographically from "the Old World," a remoteness which is now being sharply cut down by aircraft, radio and other advances in transportation and communication.

The very discovery of the Americas—of which this country is the outstanding division—set off a torrent of discussion and activities which added tremendously in remaking the world of that day. The existence of America speeded on the Industrial Revolution of the 18th century—which gave the world power-driven machinery in such a short time; the Industrial Revolution, in turn, gave speed to the development of America.

'FOREIGN IDEAS' IN 1776
The birth of the United States, in the American Revolution, was stimulated by propaganda from other lands. There are few events in the history of the world which were more "foreign" in their inspiration, in the sense of having

This is the second of a series of articles, dealing with the magnificent future that lies ahead for this country through the establishment of Socialism.

The articles are designed to open a discussion on this subject, in which the readers of the Daily Worker are specifically invited to participate.

In the beginning, these articles shall run three times a week—every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday—for a limited period. At the conclusion of the initial series, the author shall take up the subject again from time to time, in order to present in full review the great promise that exists in the creation of a Socialist America.

so many and diverse international participants in its origin, as the uprising which led to Valley Forge and Yorktown. As distasteful as this may be to the alleged "Daughters of the American Revolution," it is none-the-less the case.

Unfrocked Abbe Raynal, sitting in the midst of his admiring students in Lyons 170 years ago, inflamed the imagination of France by telling the American colonists what they could be. The unchurchly churchman struck fire with flint in that book of the posterously long title, *Histoire philosophique et politique des Etablissements du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes*.

This "philosophical and political history" was the earliest of American "best sellers," being one of the most widely read works in the colonies and in the world of that day. General excerpts from Raynal filled the columns of the American press, particularly the popular Massachusetts Spy.

The ex-priest set out on a somewhat original enterprise for the year 1770 in the kingdom of Louis XV: "His intent," as one of his commentators says, "was not to treat of battles and of kings, but to show how economic considerations dominate nations." That he did not succeed very well in scientific accuracy is largely beside the point, since the abbe has to be judged in the light of his particular period.

His "science" was incorrect, his geography inaccurate, his ideas were rather far from those which the United States finally adopted.

But the abbe gave the colonists faith in themselves, by forecasting that "the economic phenomena" which could change the world of feudalism was in their hands, and thus spurred on the Revolution.

LOCKE AND JEFFERSON

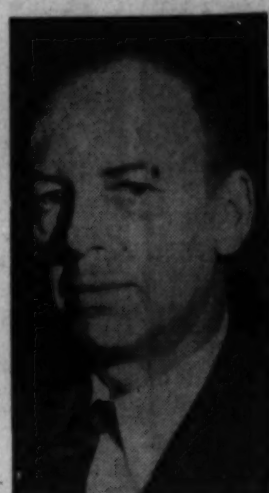
Raynal did make some contribution, also, to the later determination of the Americans to win the Bill of Rights. His castigation of the tyranny of kings and of the state religion, the Roman Catholic Church in France, laid some of the groundwork for the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Through his fulsome praise of "the state of Nature" of the Americans (a popular concept of French thought at that time) the abbe also aroused the French people to throw off their decaying feudalism through the Great Revolution—which ushered in man's further triumph over that "Nature" the abbe so much admired.

What Raynal performed in a popular and agitational manner for the American Revolution, other "foreign" thinkers and writers did more fundamentally. The Declaration of Independence is much indebted to John Locke, the champion of the Cromwellian Revolution in England, whose views on civil rights, and the right of revolution in particular, had much influence on Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and the early Democratic (then Republican) Party.

To the Physiocrats of France Jefferson owes the great part of those ideas on the desirability and desirability of a purely agricultural economy—which the vision of America, with its virgin fields and forests, had made "the rage" in France on the eve of the Revolution. Such ideas it was which spurred Jefferson to the expansion of the frontier and to the consequent advance of that capitalism which was the negation of his "purely agricultural economy."

The newspapers and letters of the colonies around 1770 teem with the "foreign revolutionary propaganda" stimulated by the French. The Boston Gazette, one of the most powerful Whig organs in New England, in its issue of October 28, 1775, contains a typical sample of what was going on. There we read: "American sailors returning from France all declare that they are well received in the French ports and that the French are waiting only for an American declaration of independence to intervene." (Cited by Bernard Fay, *The Revolutionary Spirit in France and America*, 1927.)

AGITATION FROM ABROAD
The colonies seethed with discussion, inspired by the wide-



LOUIS F. BUDENZ

spread reading of the works of Rousseau and Voltaire, who had coupled their criticisms of feudal abuses and decay with a comparison of the prospects for a better society in newly-colonized America. Montesquieu and his "Spirit of Laws" (which had much effect on the United States Constitution) were almost much-in demand.

Those champions of capitalism who brand Socialism as "foreign" in order to debar it from acceptance in the America of 1941, are condemning one of the major sectors in the driving forces which created the United States.

Today, it is true, these gentlemen would wish nothing better—when this country is in the grip of a new and colossal crisis—than to blot out the traditions of the first American revolution. They are making some such attempt in the resurrection of anti-revolutionary literature now appearing in the market—signaled by the pro-Tory novel, "Oliver Wiswell." The American masses, in contrast, have a deep stake in preserving the traditions of the Revolution. Out of the understanding of its achievements IN ITS DAY, they can draw inspiration for the further great leap forward which TODAY requires, in the progress of a Socialist America.

Let it be understood, once and for all, that the life springs of the Revolution of 1776 arose from a blending of conditions in the colonies with the stimulus received from the international scene. The powerful-voiced Tom Paine, professional revolutionist from England, participant in both the American and French uprisings, turning back the tide from Valley Forge into victory through

his stirring pamphlets, is the living symbol of that fact.

REVOLT IN EUROPE

When the United States triumphantly took its place among the nations of the world, millions of immigrants flooded the Promised Land for the conquest of the frontier. They made an incalculable contribution to American life and thought; at the same time, they continued to stir up revolt in Europe against kingly power and feudal regimes. Let us take the case of Carl Schurz, the noted German immigrant, whose name adorns many schools and parks and playgrounds throughout this country. The America of the Civil War period expressed its admiration of revolutionary movements in Europe by nominating Schurz as Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin when he was still a non-citizen.

It was this spirit which caused Walt Whitman to exclaim in 1855, at the time of the temporary crushing of the revolutions against feudalism:

Revolt! and still revolt!
revolt! . . .

Then courage! European revolts!
revolts! revolt!
For, till all ceases, neither
must you cease.

And earlier, in 1850, this singer to America could say:

Those corpses of young men,
Those martyrs that hang from
the gibbets—these hearts
pierced by the gray lead,
Cold and motionless as they
seem, live elsewhere with
unslashed vitality.

They live in other young men,
O kings!
They live in brothers, again
ready to defy you!

Nothing is finer in our history than the persistent abbe given, in turn, to Abraham Lincoln in his battle against the Slave Power by Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and the Communists of 1860. Our people in 1941 should know much more of this remarkable instance of international cooperation for the benefit of progress in America, as set forth in the pages of "The Civil War in the United States," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. They should be acquainted more widely with Lincoln's deep appreciation for this aid, expressed in his famous letter to the International Workingmen's Association.

The talk against Socialism as "foreign" to America hasn't the value of a plugged nickel. Its counterfeit character is demonstrated by the position of the United States in world economy. This country is under control of that capitalist system which as yet dominates five-sixths of the globe. The USA is subject to the

same general, unending crisis in which world capitalism is entangled. The vicious circle of depression, imperialist war and depression plague Americans as well as the rest of that five-sixths of the world.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

What it may be asked, is Socialism, anyway? "Modern socialism is, in its essence," writes Engels, "the direct product of the recognition on the one hand, of the class antagonisms existing in the society of today between proprietors and non-proprietors, between capitalists and wage workers; on the other hand, of the anarchy existing in production."

Do not both of these factors burst out of the American scene? Are not "class antagonisms" abroad in the land, everywhere, carried forward by the capitalists on their part in a thousand and one ways? Is this not manifest in their attempted throttling of the right to strike, in their bitter hostility to wage rises, in their imposition of the speed-up and longer hours while millions are jobless? Such phenomena are as familiar to present-day America as the country store and the "ole swimming hole" were to the America of yesterday.

Does not "anarchy of production" exist all about us? It is brought right into our very homes, in the lack of clothes for the housewife while the textile industry persists in a constant "sickness" because it "cannot produce to capacity." It runs into every nook and cranny of the country. These abuses of capitalism live right here in our midst—and their cure in the common ownership of the country's economy and resources springs from out of the needs of our America of here and now.

There was a time—back in the early regime of Herbert Hoover—when the men at the capitalist helm talked boldly of "eternal prosperity" for the United States. This land was proclaimed to be off the beaten track of the world capitalist crisis. "Prosperity forever" was the watchword.

In two thick volumes, published in the middle of 1929, the "scientific" thinkers for American capitalism, headed by Hoover himself, touted out a host of figures for the purpose of bolstering up the official fiction about the eternal character of American prosperity. "Recent Economic Changes" was called, and it made quite a noise in its short time.

That time was brief indeed. Scarcely was the ink dry on the pages of this "work" when the cyclonic crash on the New York stock exchange in October and November of that year turned all its rosy conclusions into the

drab colors of closing factories, lines of unemployed and Hoovervilles.

These "economic experts" led by the Great Engineer had pointed to "the enormous natural wealth of the country" and "the insatiable demand" as pillars of constant welfare. Fascinated by the glamour of Coolidge-Hoover "prosperity," they forgot that in a capitalist state the development of the productive forces collides after a time with the iron wall of the limited consumptive capacity of the masses. Those productive forces crash against that wall like an automobile hitting a barrier.

So strong were these phony fictions of the Hoover school that the enemies of the people tried to smuggle them into the camp of the working class—through the Social Democratic Hilderbrand's talk of "organized capitalism" and the traitor Nicholas Bukharin's contention that capitalism could mitigate its internal clashes and crises through the development of monopoly, even perhaps to the point of one single monopoly in a particular country. From such ideas also flowed the Lovestoneite "theory" of the "exceptionalism" of American capitalism—proclaiming that capitalism in the United States had a favored position in the sense that it would continue to rise independently, free from the decline of international capitalism.

The great crash of October, 1929, sent all of these apologies for capitalism, like the famed McGinty, "to the bottom of the sea." That crash, quickening the pace of the forces which have brought about the second imperialist war, imprinted this handwriting on the wall of history: "Capitalism, in the United States as elsewhere, can no longer serve the people. It has become their enemy, unable to offer them anything but the destructive alternatives of depression and war."

With such grave considerations throwing their shadows over the homes of the American workers, this childish chatter about the "foreign" character of Socialism serves as a will-o-the-wisp to drag the people into the bog.

The present position of the American people is a serious one, and it seriously requires something less flippant than the revival of those superstitious slogans which have been employed by the Powers that Be against every advanced movement that asserted itself in history. The charge of being "foreign," "subversive" and "irreligious" has been hurled at the Abolitionists and Lincoln, at the Jeffersonians, the American and French Revolutionists, and even was the persecution cry of Diocletian and Nero against the first Christians.

Seriously, the common man and woman have to put such queries to themselves as this: "Is Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, right when he states in his Boston speech of last year that this country is 'objectively ripe' for Socialism?"

Every pertinent item of information about American life asserts that Browder is profoundly right. When 1 per cent of the population control 50 per cent of the wealth, and 13 per cent control 90 per cent of that wealth—as was the case as early as 1928—inequality exists which cries out for social change. When this process of imbalance constantly increases, with monopoly and millions growing in power and the migrants and the other millions growing in poverty, then the breaking point is not so far away. All that is lacking is the recognition by the people that Socialism is the way to break the wicked spell.

Still, there are voices which will complain: "But Socialism is 'foreign' in the sense that it is the possession today of another country!" Such an estimate of the triumph of Socialism in the Soviet Union is cheap; it is also in reality pure poppycock. Such statements are sharp; they are not sharper than the facts. Since when has the United States drawn back from accepting the best in physical or mechanical science, music, art, medicine, literature because it first was established in another land?

The science of the history of society—which is the weapon through which Socialism is won and which thereby gives to man full control of science and art—is not to be rejected on such puerile ground. The Soviet Union, in achieving Socialism, has been able out of a background of imposed backwardness under the Tsars—to increase its productive capacity 1,000 per cent in 10 years, while the rest of the world retreated in that respect. Is such progress not worth the consideration of the people of the United States?

Scientific Socialism, through which the Soviet Union achieved a Socialist Society and through which the United States also can do so, flows from a three-fold stream of past culture: German philosophy, English economics and French "socialism." Has American thought never felt the influence of these currents? Has American life never been touched by previous movements for Socialism? Well, we can look into this matter. And in doing so, we will be greeted by some pleasant surprises, the champions of capitalism to the contrary notwithstanding.

Navy Yard Heads Back Down on Union Buttons

Puget Sound Unionists Protest Is Effective After Order Banning Wearing of Union Buttons by Yard Employees

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BREMERTON, Wash., Feb. 3.—Union buttons reappeared at the Puget Sound Navy Yard Friday. Naval officials backed down from their drastic order barring members from wearing union buttons after protests of AFL Metal Trades had echoed in the ears of Secretary of Navy Knox.

In a face-saving move, Commandant C. S. Freeman advised that union buttons must be worn away from identification badges. In ordering the buttons banned several weeks ago, the commandant had said they confused marines guarding the gates.

The commandant's order lifting the ban on January 31 said, in part: "Buttons, badges and insignia of any description which employees may choose to wear for purposes not connected with yard security shall be kept clear of identification badge."

The Tri-State Conference of Machinists which convened in Seattle Dec. 7 and 8 protested the drastic order banning union buttons and enlisted the support of other unions in securing its abolition.

"We consider this action a flagrant violation of Constitutional rights and unnecessary interference with personal liberties of our members, entirely out of harmony with the democratic principles we cherish," I. A. Sandvigen, secretary of the Washington Machinists Council and of the Tri-State confederate, wired to Secretary Knox.

Sandvigen was recently nominated by the Aeronautical Mechanics, AFL local organized on an industrial basis at Boeing Aircraft Co., for international president IAM recently to succeed Harry Brown, incumbent.

New Periodical On Pan America To Be Published

Increasing importance of Western Hemisphere affairs, and the urgent need for a clear understanding of the problems of the peoples of the Americas, are reasons for the appearance of *Inter-American Review*, a new periodical to be issued once a month by the Council for Pan American Democracy, Clifford T. McAvoy, Chairman of the Council, announced today.

Dedicating itself to the interests of the close to 300,000,000 people of the Americas, *Inter-American Review* will deal with the truth behind the news in Hemisphere affairs, will prepare analyses of events, and factual information and reliable news about the peoples and democratic movements of the American republics, declared Mr. McAvoy.

Faces Murder Trial

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 3 (UP).—James Pallas, 50, a New York laundry foreman, will go on trial in superior court charged with the first-degree murder of his 22-year-old daughter Agnes. A plea of innocent was entered for him in police court after he allegedly confessed fatally shooting her July 30 to end her romance with a married man.



Barred from Jobs: Woolworth Brooklyn stores have a policy of denying jobs to Negro clerks. National Negro Council there, which has recently fought for Negroes on transit lines, set up picket lines in front of Brooklyn five and dime stores.

(Daily Worker Photo)

NLRB Election Awaited By 1,600 in Phelps Dodge

UERMW Negotiating Committee Reopens Talks with Company—Pact Will Be Delayed Until Vote Is Decided

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ELIZABETH, Feb. 3.—With a National Labor Relations Board election expected within two weeks to settle the issue of union recognition, 1,600 employees of the Phelps Dodge Corp. went back to work this morning after a two-day strike. In the meantime a negotiating committee of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, headed by Neil Brant, regional director, opened new negotiations with the company at its offices, 40 Wall St., on terms of a pact.

The pact will be held in escrow pending outcome of the NLRB election. Hitherto the company referred to its "pact" with a company-

Seven Injured As Ferries Crash In North River

Seven persons were injured slightly and hundreds were shaken when two ferry boats collided in the North River today.

All the injured were aboard the Lakewood, just leaving the slip at the foot of Liberty St. for New Jersey when it was struck amidships by the Board Boat, entering the slip with 500 Manhattan-bound passengers. Both ships continued, the Lakewood docking at Jersey City where the injured were taken to the Medical Center.

Jersey City police said the collision was caused by a confusion in signals.

Explorer Married

Osa Johnson, African explorer, film producer and author, and her manager, Clark H. Gett, were married today in a ceremony performed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at City Hall.

'Mystery Witnesses' Fail To Appear in Stahl Case

Judge Church Recuses Case Until Friday as Woman Presses Charge She 'Lost' Job Because of Alleged 'Communist Pressure'

By Harry Raymond

Over objections of Assistant Corporation Counsel E. Tinsley Ray, Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church yesterday granted a recess until Friday in the case of Doris Stahl, former social investigator who charged "Communist pressure" forced her out of her job in the Welfare Department.

When the court was called to order for the fifth day of the trial, Leopold Rosal, attorney for the plaintiff who is suing for reinstatement and back wages, did not produce witnesses he promised last week would be on hand to testify to a "red conspiracy."

Instead he presented the Judge an affidavit signed by a physician stating one of Miss Stahl's "mystery witnesses," whose name was kept secret, was unable to appear in court.

Another "mystery witness," Rosal explained, was in New Jersey and could not be located.

Counsel Ray, who last week won an argument against postponement, argued again against the request for the lengthy delay.

"I object to further postponement of this trial," he said. "For nearly a week the plaintiff has offered no testimony to show a connection with a conspiracy. We should have no further delays."

Last Friday Rosal assured the court he would be ready to conclude his case yesterday. At that time he appeared to have run out of witnesses and was stalling for time.

NO EVIDENCE

So far he has failed to offer any testimony showing Communists had anything to do with Miss Stahl's dismissal from her post.

Welfare Department officials assert the plaintiff was discharged for incompetence and medical witnesses called by Rosal testified she was unable to perform her duties at the time of her dismissal due to a nervous disorder.

Rosal attempted to show by questioning Miss Stahl's private physician that the plaintiff's neurotic condition was caused by her political disagreement with fellow welfare workers. But Attorney broke down this theory during his cross-examination of the doctor who admitted he had not checked the facts in the case and had taken Miss Stahl's word that Communists "harassed" her. The physician admitted Miss Stahl might have been suffering from hallucinations.

There has already been a considerable parade of witnesses for the plaintiff to the stand. But they offered no testimony showing Communists being involved, as charged, in discriminatory acts against her.

One alleged Communist, Miss Esther Emerson, a welfare supervisor who was charged with discriminating against Miss Stahl and causing her transfer from one office to another and later her discharge, was shown by one of the plaintiff's own witnesses to be a leader of the Osmann Guild, a Roman Catholic organization.

HER BACKERS
The case of Miss Stahl is being pressed in court by the Civil Service Forum, an organization headed by Frank Prial, publisher of the Chief, and for extension of the merit system in municipal employment.

AFL Butchers Strike Here For Increase

750 Walk Out at N. Y. Butchers Meat Co. After Parley Fails

The plant of the New York Butchers' Meat Co., Eleventh Ave. and Thirty-ninth St., was closed yesterday as its 750 employees came out Amalgamated Butcher Workmen, A. F. of L.

The walkout began when the night shift cattle and sheep butchers, meat handlers truck loaders and drivers came out.

The union is demanding wage increase, closed shop, holidays and vacations with pay, and a guarantee of a minimum number of hours of work per week.

The strike followed negotiations for over a week. Further conferences between the company and union were scheduled today.

civil service circles as the forerunner of move on the part of reactionary groups to press for laws in the State Legislature to place curbs on labor unions for civil employees.

It is linked with the attack of the Rapp-Coudert Legislative on the school system and the Al Smith Jr. Councilman civil service witch hunt.

Attorney Ray announced yesterday he would move for dismissal of the Stahl case as soon as Rosal had completed examination of his witnesses. If the motion is denied, he said, the city would place witnesses on the stand.

Meanwhile, the LaGuardia administration has offered aid to the loss of the civil service merit system by launching a private red hunt of its own into the Welfare Department.

The Stahl case had no sooner opened in Supreme Court when Welfare Commissioner William R. Herlands would look into charges of "Communism."

Both Hodson and Herlands conferred last week with Mayor LaGuardia on the proposed probe.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Holt
Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-1309
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1941

Green Tries to Pull Ford Out of a Hole

When William Green seeks to interfere in the Ford organizing campaign, that very act is an assurance of the progress which has been registered by the CIO drive.

This real meaning of Green's maneuver can be understood by the CIO. It can spur that organization on in the campaign which has been so auspiciously begun—stimulating the CIO to base its further efforts on the economic demands of the Ford workers.

The statement of the president of the American Federation of Labor—claiming jurisdiction in the Ford plants—is patently a move to weaken the organizing campaign, which the AFL officials have always refused to consider seriously. Green's act is the product of a cooperation between those officials and the Ford Motor Corporation which is undoubtedly designed to drum up some sort of company-controlled union.

It is absolutely ridiculous for the AFL to claim anything in any department of the Ford plants. That organization has not 2 per cent of the Ford workers, if it has that proportion. Such a figure is an absolute maximum.

When Green goes out of his way to attempt a whitewashing of Ford's labor policies, the intent of his effort is made more manifest. The man and the concern which Green seeks to whitewash have been the bitterest enemies that organized labor has had to contend with. The sluggings and murders which they have perpetrated in Detroit and in such outlying places as Dallas are among the most sordid chapters in labor history.

The AFL, as a matter of fact, has no place in the Ford plants. These instruments of mass production and the Belt are definitely and decidedly within the jurisdiction of the CIO alone. The AFL officialdom has admitted as much, in its constant policy of refusing to move one finger to organize the Ford workers. For years it has had this opportunity; for years it has turned its back on doing anything along this line. Interference by the AFL now can have one objective only: to split the workers and defeat unionism altogether.

Wall Street's Star Witness

Real representatives of real organizations of the people are unable to get a hearing before the Congressional Committees on the war powers bill, but Norman Thomas appears, by special invitation, twice.

Whom does Thomas speak for with his endorsement of the aid-to-Britain road to war and his pretended "opposition" to the war powers bill? Where are his credentials?

Certainly he does not speak for the working class or any section of the population except for Wall Street. That is proven by the ban upon genuine representatives of the people at the hearings who wish to oppose the bill.

The measure, which the Administration is now trying to rush to passage, is a war measure—for imperialist war abroad and war upon the rights and standards of the people at home. Everybody knows that it is intended to ease the country into the conflict. The workers in the trade unions have a right to expect, therefore, that the heads of the two trade union movements, Philip Murray and William Green, will speak out vigorously against the bill—especially since the AFL is on record against entrance into the war and the CIO, with its more forthright stand, is on record as opposed to any foreign alliances that would lead the country into the conflict.

The war powers bill is intended to thwart the sentiments and registered convictions of the entire labor movement. It must be opposed as strongly as the workers would oppose an outright declaration of war—for that, in effect, is what the bill is meant to be.

The Dunnigan Bills

There is mass disquietude over the introduction in Albany of the Dunnigan and Devaney bills to deny the Communist Party its legal rights.

The Citizens Union yesterday took note of this sentiment and made a contribution to civil liberties by opposing the bills. But in lumping the fascists with the Communists, under the theory that the latter will "infect" the public, the Union plays dangerously into the hands of the very war-mongers who are out to destroy civil liberties.

The reactionaries in Washington and Albany know very well that the Communists do not come within the slanderous "subversive" classification—that's merely the pap they serve the people. They are out to "get" the Communist Party because it fights for the things the people most want—peace, civil liberties, and the rights of labor. The bills themselves reveal a drive not alone against the Communists but against every democratic citizen. They show who are the subversive forces undermining the people's rights.

The Dunnigan bills, banning the Communist Party from the ballot, would be used as

a pretext to deny any progressive citizen from civil service employment. A person would be presumed subject to such a fascist regulation if he exercised his constitutional right merely to sign a Communist nominating petition. The Devaney bill, like the pernicious Voorhis bill, would ban from the ballot any party allegedly subject to "foreign" domination, a ruse which could be used against the Socialist or any other minority party or group.

Once the red-baiters are permitted to curb the democratic rights of the Communists, other groups are in grave danger. The Coughlin bill has since been introduced to hamstring the trade unions under the guise of fighting "sabotage." It is clear that the fight for the rights of the Communists is not one of expediency. Vital principles of democracy and civil liberties are at stake. These principles can be safeguarded only through unrelenting protests to Gov. Lehman and state legislators for the defeat of the Dunnigan, Devaney and Coughlin measures.

South Africa's Anti-War Outburst

It was resentment against the rule of British imperialism which has dragged South Africa into the war, that lay behind the outbursts over the week-end in Johannesburg.

The same anti-war sentiment is spreading throughout all the colonies where hatred for German imperialism is matched by hatred for the imperialism which now holds hundreds of millions of people in bondage.

The world has not forgotten the brutality of the Empire in the Boer War at the turn of the century. Since that time the Empire rulers have conducted their crafty gain of trying to play off the African Negroes against the Boers, descendants of Dutch settlers. Support for the present war was jammed through the South African parliament by only the slimmest margin.

It is in the colonies that the people understand most clearly that this is war between thieves over stolen loot. The outburst in Johannesburg is symptomatic of what is taking place throughout Africa.

Gunning for Five-Cent Fare

When the Citizens Budget Commission insolently comes out to junk the nickel subway fare and to curb social projects, it is laying the basis for the action which the LaGuardia administration has long been undertaking.

This Commission is spokesman for the realty lords and bankers who throw apocalyptic fits when a dollar is spent for the people, but for whom the sky is the limit when it comes to shelling out for the fake "defense" program. Since the Mayor joined Washington's bandwagon of "defense" hysteria, his Administration has scrapped the city's social program as can be seen through the capital budget and the proposed cuts for the school system. The five cent fare is being undermined, behind the Mayor's deliberate, and loud, silence.

It is plain that the city Administration, the bankers and the bondholders, intend to use subway unification to gyp the public and to undermine the hard-won gains of the organized transport workers. The subway riders have a common interest with labor in defeating this conspiracy against the union and the nickel fare.

Upper Class Seeks Revenge

Statements issued by Mrs. Strubing and her rich society associates together with the actions of the Connecticut prosecutor are lynch incitements against the acquitted Spell and the entire Negro people.

Congratulations are due the jury in the case for a verdict which all fair-minded Americans know to be just. But Mrs. Strubing yesterday issued a call that Spell be "taken off the streets," which is plainly a Ku Klux incitement on a par with her original "rape" frame-up. Not content with holding Spell on a \$15,000 bail after he was acquitted, Prosecutor Willis followed with an inflammatory statement, upon his release, which could only excite race prejudice.

Meanwhile, Mr. Willis' appeal to convict an innocent man in order to save the "honor" of corrupt upper class society, was so improper, even from a legal viewpoint, that it was condemned yesterday by Robert Daru, chairman of the Committee of Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers of the New York Criminal Courts Bar Association.

These provocations by the rich socialites and the state officials are directed not only against Spell and the Negro community but against the jurors and other decent-minded people. For a moment, the Spell verdict exposed the capitalist lynch system to public view, and the wealthy beneficiaries of this system are trying to cover up with the same lynch hysteria that brought about the trial.

But the indignation of Negro and white citizens has compelled Prosecutor Willis, despite all his legal pretenses, to halt this monstrous persecution and completely free Spell. The people can see that this "rape" frame-up, like all of them, have no relation to facts, but are to whip up more discrimination against Negroes in all phases of life and to curb civil liberties. Any acts of retaliation or revenge which the authorities and upper class circles try to carry through against the Negro people and democratic liberties ought to be resolutely opposed by the unity of Negro and white.



United Cigar Whelan drug stores all over the city are closed by strike of CIO clerks demanding wage increases and hours shortened. Photo shows picket line with Leon Davis, CIO leader, at left.

Halifax Time-Clocks U. S. Democracy

Viscount Halifax evidently views his Municheer activities in building up Hitler as credentials which entitle him to put a time-clock on the life of American democracy.

The noble lord, who performed such invaluable service for the Nazis at Munich and thereby built up this imperialist war, has rushed around openly to Senator Walter George and Representative Sol Bloom with a view to working out "a timetable" on the passage of the War-Dictator Bill.

This interference by a foreign agent with the processes of American democracy is but a symbol of the dictatorship which this bill

sets up. The American people will resent the noble lord's activities. They can let that resentment spur them on to renewed protests against the imposition of this dictatorial and war-making measure upon them. "Get out of this war and stay out" becomes an ever more urgent slogan.

P.S. But why, after all, should not the noble lord get the impression that as a member of the British ruling class he is practically a member of the American Congress, when the Chief Executive of this nation hurried out in top hat to welcome the Municheer to our shores?

The Times Juggles Steel Wages

A good insight into the Bourbon mind is furnished by the Sunday editorial in the New York Times, engaging in special pleading for the big profits of the United States Steel Corporation.

Net profits for 1940, just announced by the Morgan-created trust, run up to 150 per cent more than those of 1939. The payroll of the corporation for the same period has only increased by 20 per cent.

In this payroll account are included officers, petty executives of all sorts, foremen and others of that type. This brings down the percentage of increase to labor to a figure below the alleged 20 per cent.

This is the same phenomenon which marked the first imperialist war—the huge profits of the corporations, resulting in the skyrocketing of the cost of living, which the workers' wage rises (when they did take place) could not equal.

This is likewise the integral purpose of the present "national defense" set-up—to bloat up the power and profits of the trusts at the expense of the wages and living standards of the masses.

Fearful (as it says) that these facts will be used against Big Business, the Times proceeds to defend them with a clumsy bit of mathematical jugglery. The net profits for 1940 total \$102,000,000, it says, and the pay-

roll amounts to \$439,000,000. Ergo, the Times exclaims triumphantly, "labor" gets four times as much as the dividend takers and coupon clippers. Hence, it adds, labor gets the "lion's share."

A moment's consideration will show even a child the sophistry of such an argument. From the \$439,000,000 is to be deducted the huge salaries and bonuses of the high-paid executives and straw bosses of the corporation. Then, the amount is to be divided by 273,000 men. That would produce an average of between \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year.

The latest figures of the United States Department of Labor show that the average hourly pay in U. S. Steel is 77.7 cents per hour. If the average steel worker got in a full week for 52 weeks a year this would bring him to about \$1,500—at the highest.

The "net profits," on the other hand, go into the hands of the comparatively few of the upper crust.

The steel worker knows, from the pressure on his pocketbook, the inadequacy of his wages. He knows exactly where the "lion's share" goes. His reply to such sophistry as that engaged in by the Times can be a stiff demand for improved wages and for shorter hours—to allow for better conditions and wider employment in the steel mills.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

FEATURING THE SUPER-COLOSSAL LEND-LEASE BILL

"Hello... is this the publicity director for Paramount Pictures? ... this is Steve Earlyworm, the president's secretary... we're putting on some shindigs next week at the White House and here's a chance for you to get some more of your stars on the front page... a ball on Monday, a tea on Tuesday, and on Wednesday a wienie roast in the Blue Room... how about sending us the Chemise Girl? ... we want someone who will look good sitting on the floor between Mrs. FDR and the Lend-Lease Bill... no, we don't want the Zoomph Girl... we didn't like her performance when she co-starred with the Conscription Bill at our apple-ducking last summer... she didn't seem to put her zoomph in it... oh, yes, of course we want the star of 'He Stayed for Breakfast at the White House'... he's always good for a bit of anti-Soviet atmosphere... no, no more child prodigies... in the middle of everything they're likely to pipe up with 'Hey, what is this lend-lease bill for? ... now, remember, we need especially good talent this time... because this is the same 1917 plot all over again and it creeps... and let me warn you... if you dare send Boris Karloff, we'll denounce you publicly as an appeaser."

All of a sudden the British Empire has become the British Commonwealth. That Morgan utility empire which Willkie headed, is also called the Commonwealth.

Do you suppose that when Wendell Willkie returns he will propose that the Commonwealth and Southern should lend, lease and give away electric current to the people?

"LIBERALS"

The eternal problem—Does it still confront the man Who with careful and observing eye Will dissect any plan,

And then, who having "analyzed," Will cautiously commence To climb onto his seat upon His faithful well-worn fence?

The "liberals," I mean, the men with Minds so "fair"; they're mellow. The New Republic—Nation type: The god-like, simple fellow.

You'd think they'd have a problem now Like back in Seventeen, Two beastly battered bloody brutes That they must choose between.

But now they do not toss across The horns of indecision. They do not "doubt": they wink—then shout: "Democracy—and Britain!"

P. K.

The Administration liked Norman Thomas' "opposition" to the War Powers Bill so much that they are bringing him back for a return engagement.

Tip to John Q. Public: It seems the only way you can crash the hearings on the War Powers Bill is to knock on the door three times; then when the grating is opened you whisper "Lord Halifax sent me."

Letters from Our Readers

Can U. S. Be Invaded?—Abe Lincoln Said, 'Never!'

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Although I am twelve years old I still can hear and read and understand what is going on in the world. Just now it seems that we are being given by some to understand that we are on the verge of being invaded.

I have been reading selections from addresses given by Abraham Lincoln, and I would like to quote part of a speech made before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Illinois, on Jan. 27, 1837:

"Shall we expect some military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never! All the armies of Europe, Asia, and Africa combined, with all the treasures of the earth (our own excepted), in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio River or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years."

"At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher as a nation of freemen we must live through all time, or die by suicide."

P.S.

Getting Subs Among Farmers, Surprisingly Easy

Bergen, N. D.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I work mostly among the farmers and it is really surprising what can be done to get subscriptions for the Daily and Sunday Worker when one just makes up one's mind to get out and do it.

I have no car. I use a friend farmer's car and he takes me around to see his neighbors. Yes, it is

a major political question, as the editorial in the latest issue of "Party News" on "All Aid to the Circulation Drive of the Daily and Sunday Worker" says, and when we realize this we shall go forward with seven league boots to build our press. A.K.

Note of Appreciation

Burnt Hills, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

May I express my fervent approval of Mike Gold's criticism of the song "God Bless America" which somebody is trying so desperately to have substituted for our National Anthem. Also my appreciation of your comments on Willkie who as a colossal faker stands first in America's roster of such men. C.B.

Petition Representative That Their Spokesman Be Heard on H.R. 1776

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Hamilton Fish, Representative from the 36th Congressional District, which includes Dutchess County:

"A short time ago, according to the Poughkeepsie Press, you asked the constituents of your district to advise you on their opinions regarding Aid-to-Britain and the war legislation now pending in Washington. "The Communist Party of Dutchess County, consisting of workers and farmers, wishes to inform you that their spokesman, Earl Browder, has appealed for a chance to present their views before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which you are a member, now holding hearings on H. R. 1776, the lend-lease bill."

The opinions of Mr. Browder, in his opposition to this war-breeding bill, are not only our opinions but also those of the overwhelming majority of workers and farmers of our country who are opposed to being dragged into war.

"We urge you, therefore, to grant to him the right

to testify before your committee in the interests of the working class of America for peace and for democracy."

COUNTY CHAIRMAN,

Communist Party, Dutchess County.

Reaction's a Weapon to Divide And Separate Peoples

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the letter appearing in Workers' Correspondence from a Miami Beach union waitress, Monday, Jan. 27, the term, "race against race" is used in the letter and in the subheading applied to the article.

The term "race" is not only scientifically incorrect, as has been proved by Prof. Franz Boas, Prof. Bunche (the author of the "Bunche Books"), and other anthropologists and scientists, but it is also incorrect because it falls into the trap set by the bourgeoisie in their effort to divide and rule through this false theory. Particularly, is this vicious theory used by the bourgeoisie, in its propaganda against the Negro people, and against the Jewish people. The foundation of Hitler's agitation against the Jews is the charge that "They are members of an inferior race, and as such should be exterminated." The Nazi propagandists and the rich landowners of the South attempt to prove that there is something in the blood and physical characteristics of the Negro and Jewish people that make them "racially inferior." This "race" slander is used for the purpose of dividing us and setting us apart from one another. It is the excuse for the bourgeoisie's persecution of national groups.

There are some who would excuse the use of the term "race" because it is a common expression. Well, to put it bluntly, if we were to excuse the use of all terms because they are common usage, we would find ourselves calling each other all the epithets and filthy words that the fascists use in relation to national minorities.

R. L.

CHANGE THE WORLD



Balzac's Classic Character
Birroteau, Symbolizes the
American Middle Class Today
By MIKE GOLD

HE HAD caught his opinions like an infection, and he put them in practice without examining them," Balzac writes of his Cesar Birroteau, the amiable little perfumer whose bankruptcy Balzac weaves into a melodrama of fate that touches commerce with the tragic poetry of an Eschylus.

Writing soon after the Napoleonic wars, it is the genius of Balzac that at a time when only the embryo of modern capitalism could be perceived, he was able to see the system as a whole with a clarity that no other author of fiction has since surpassed.

Cesar Birroteau, says Balzac, was a worthy soul, "from whom the mysterious powers that preside at the making of man had withheld the faculty of seeing life or politics as a whole, and the capacity of rising above the intellectual level of the lower middle class."

Balzac did not despise him for this, anymore than he would have despised a physical cripple. But he points out with deadly accuracy how such theoretical ignorance, not only of life and politics, but of the very structure of the economic and business system by which the lower middle class makes its living, are bound to result in tragedy.

For twenty years Birroteau had built a small but successful business, manufacturing his own perfumes and selling them to a clientele that respected him. He had a good wife and a beloved daughter. He had friends, and enough money accumulated to retire to a good farm and live out his old age on the income of safe and conservative investments—that dream of a rentier which has always been at the back of every thrifty, shrewd middle-class mind in France.

But then, at this peak of sane commercial success, when the famous French moderation impels such people like a natural law to round out their lives in modest country comfort, Birroteau is bitten by the speculative fever of capitalism—the disease Balzac perceived and hated so much, because he himself suffered from it in his private life.

The King bestows the Legion of Honor on Birroteau, who is a Royalist, and who had been wounded in a street skirmish against Napoleon, a minor affair upon which the little bourgeois struts for the rest of his life.

So he gives a swanky ball that costs him ten times more than he could afford; and when some businessmen come along with great plans for a land speculation, he hands over to them not only all his capital, but his savings, too, and mortgages and notes against his perfumery business.

They are swindlers, and they quickly polish him off in a "legal" manner that Birroteau, the little man "without the faculty of seeing life or politics as a whole," simply cannot follow. And now he falls into the hands of the bankers—the various usurers and adventurers and note-shavers and pompous Deputy-bankers of the large houses—all that peculiar underworld of finance-capitalism that Balzac could see would eventually dominate over industry.

They finish the little man. He is a bankrupt. He is half-mad with grief, as he sees his whole life-work crash about him. He contemplates suicide, but his wife and a few loyal relatives and friends save him, only to have him die for too much joy and excitement on the day when they have paid off his debts and rehabilitated him.

It is a story that one might think would interest only lawyers and bankrupts, since Balzac describes the technical details of this sordid business with loving minuteness. And yet the passions of a shopkeeper and small businessman can be as desperate as those of one of Shakespeare's Kings, and the suffering of this bankrupt, as Balzac portrays it, deeply touches one's heart.

Birroteau, a small capitalist, had no understanding of the working of the capitalist system as a whole. Hence, he was the prey of every swindler who did not understand. He had no resistance to such. "He had caught his opinions like an infection." In politics, as in business, he was similarly the prey of the grand swindlers.

Is this not somehow symbolic of the situation of middle-class America today? This America is not imperialistic. It has no desire for far-flung empires, wars of expansion, and the like. That is the program of the great capitalists, of the bankers and the big trusts.

But like Birroteau, the middle-class America is being dangled and betrayed into something not intended by him.

It was out of paternal goodness, out of the desire to give his daughter a wealthy and distinguished husband, that Birroteau craved glory and wealth.

The good American people feel only the honest desire to save other honest and democratic folk from the monstrosities of fascism. But instead, they are being led along the road to imperialism, into profit adventures in Europe, the Orient, and South America. Imperialism is the last stage of capitalism, said Lenin. It must end the bankruptcy of capitalism. The swindlers are leading our American Birroteaus toward this goal—there can be no other ending to the story.

Humphrey and Weidman
In Studio Recital

By Lee Stanley

Perhaps more than any other group in the school of modern dance, the company of Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey have made their company an integrated and harmonious unit, not a background for the solo work of the star dancer. This quality, it is what made their recital held in their studio Sunday night a warm experience in the dance.

Although the opening number "To the Dance" lacked in originality and freshness, its chief quality being its fine utilization of the entire stage space, the dances which followed were satisfying.

A series of six portrait sketches "On My Mother's Side," choreographed and danced by Charles Weidman were clean, dramatic and remarkable for their development of the simplest work movements, improving on them for a complete picture of the personality. Particularly well conceived were the lyrical "Great Grandfather Hoffman"—"He settled down," "Grandfather Hoffman"—"instead of taking to drink he hanged himself," and "Sonny"—a witty satire on other schools of the dance.

The Passacaglia in C Minor, restricting itself purely to form, interpreting the patterns of Bach's music in the patterns of the dance, is one of the high points of the company's repertory, in choreography and performance alike. Fluid, restrained, but intense it is a finely integrated piece of art.

But in the third section of their program, the Weidman-Humphrey company although retaining their originality and power of form, suffered from inadequately conceived amusing and malicious satire, which presented some might be enjoyable for that. But when it is coupled with the highly dramatic episode "Lynch Town," under the title "Atavisms," both dances must be interpreted as portraying man as brutal and vicious, and lynchings

Stage Notes

Russell Collins, who was last seen on Broadway in "Heavenly Express" and "Morning's At Seven," has been engaged for an important role in William Deering's and Alexander Kirkland's production of Francis Swann's new comedy, "Out of the Frying Pan," which has its out-of-town opening at the Maryland Theatre in Baltimore on February 4th, prior to its premiere here on February 11th.

Marie Louise Elkins and Clarence Taylor announce that rehearsals have begun this morning (Monday) on "Brooklyn Biarritz" by Beatrice Allot and Howard Newman. The play will be directed by J. B. Daniels and is due to open at the Royale Theatre on February 27th.

'The Soviet Power' Is Hailed
By Readers in Letter Contest

Clergyman Calls Book 'Eye-Opener';
Another Says It Explains New Society

We publish today several representative letters from readers on the Dean of Canterbury's best-selling book, "The Soviet Power." The letters were written in response to the Daily Worker's recent announcement of a prize-contest for the best letter on the book. The contest, originally scheduled to close Feb. 15, has been extended to March 15. First prize is \$25 worth of books on the International Publishers list; second prize, a table model Lafayette radio; third prize, \$10 in cash. Read "The Soviet Power" and send in your letter at once. Communications should be no longer than 500 words. Address letters to Contest Editor, Daily Worker.

This is a letter from an Episcopal clergyman in St. Paul, Minn., to his son on receipt of the Dean of Canterbury's book "The Soviet Power."

Dec. 28, 1940.

My dear —

The book you have sent me is an eye-opener and I thank you very heartily for it. I have read it through in two days. What a revelation it makes of the rotten diplomacy of our ruling classes and of the lying propaganda that has misrepresented and obscured the splendid achievements of the Russian people. It has enabled me to appreciate your attitude toward capitalism, and I honor you for it. It is almost utopian. A practical application of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. It recognizes the rights of minorities and welcomes people of every race; and shows the value of socialism and communism. What a contrast to Germany and Hitler's ruthless demand for power. How fortunate it is that Hitler was not successful in his attempt to grasp the Ukraine. I have been wondering who had the vision and the daring to inaugurate such a thing. If it was Lenin, the Russians do well to worship at his tomb, and he seems to have a worthy successor in Stalin, who claims no desire for power, and is willing to resign. What a contrast to Roosevelt! If you admire Stalin, how can you endure Roosevelt whose lust for power has turned his head, who dictates to Congress and the American people, and who, to my mind, is largely responsible for this wicked and foolish conception of the man-power of this nation. The possibility of an armed invasion of this country is the nightmare of a disordered brain, resorted to by the President and the military clique to foment fear and hatred. Our danger is from the Fifth Column which is already here.

It looks to me as if Russia may be compared to the rising sun in the east to which the world must look for light. How our unjust capitalist system is to be corrected is our big problem; certainly not by violence and bloodshed, which has been the curse of Russia, but through a pure and vital religion and loyalty to the Christ who has insisted on the brotherhood of men through the fatherhood of God. This is no idle doctrine, but pure socialism and communism, as far removed from Nazism as light from darkness.

I wonder if you have sent a copy of this book to — I should like to have another copy to pass along. Will you please send it, for which I enclose a dollar.

You see what a convert you have made of me.

Affectionately,

FATHER.

BRONX, N. Y. — The Dean of Canterbury's book, "The Soviet Power," reveals material and spiritual values that enrich the lives of the Soviet peoples. His facts and figures bring to the reader the much needed understanding that genuine socialist economy abolishes the social evils of imperialism, now being suffered by Americans and other unhappy, war-battered peoples in the capitalist's five-sixths of the world.

All working people should read this book. Then Americans will understand why "The Socialist Sixth of the World" is the great power of progress and peace. I am giving copies of the Dean's book to those who need its truths.

— J. S.

BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y. — One who identified himself with the

poor, the down-trodden is mentioned in "The Soviet Power," by Reverend Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury. A little more than nineteen hundred years ago He taught men to seek understanding of righteousness, through "community" of interests, material as well as spiritual. Facts concerning these accomplishments in the Soviet Union, are given in the Dean's book.

Also in the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," we learn that for the first time in the history of mankind, the victory of Socialism in all branches of the national economy had abolished the exploitation of man by man. In the Soviet Union the worker and collective farmer have become fully confident of the future. Rising levels of material and cultural living conditions depend now upon quantity and quality of labor. Unemployment, poverty and starvation no longer menace toilers of the USSR. The constantly rising demands of the Soviet peoples are for knowledge and culture. Surely, this is the beginning of the understanding of righteousness.

In another book, St. Matthew, Chapter Six, there is reference to what might be termed the evil of utility of merely asking one another, "What shall we eat? or What shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed?" That was the evil of covetousness and hypocrisy. Only a knowledge of correct human relationships, a knowledge of those things which would result in correct human relationships, a knowledge of those things which would result in correct spiritual relationships, would overcome the evils of dogma and tradition.

Solomon, on the other hand, took from the toilers more than he needed, therefore reflecting worldly pomp and vanity. The gap between him and those who were ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-fed was one of

The Anti-Soviet
Racket Is Topic
At School Forum

The profitable literary racket of anti-Soviet slander will be discussed in a lecture by Sender Garlin at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., this Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 2:30 P.M.

Garlin, who was Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker during 1935-39, will discuss and refute "Out of the Night," by Jan Valtin and books of the same stripe by Krivitsky, Eugene Lyons, Freda Utesky, Isaac Don Levine, and others. Questions and discussion will follow the lecture.

Associated American
Artists Plan World's
Largest Galleries

When extensive alterations, now under way, are completed, the Associated American Artists will open to the public, at 711 Fifth Avenue, the nation's largest galleries devoted solely to the exhibition of contemporary American art.

Seven new units are being added to the present quarters, bringing the total number of public exhibition rooms to fifteen.

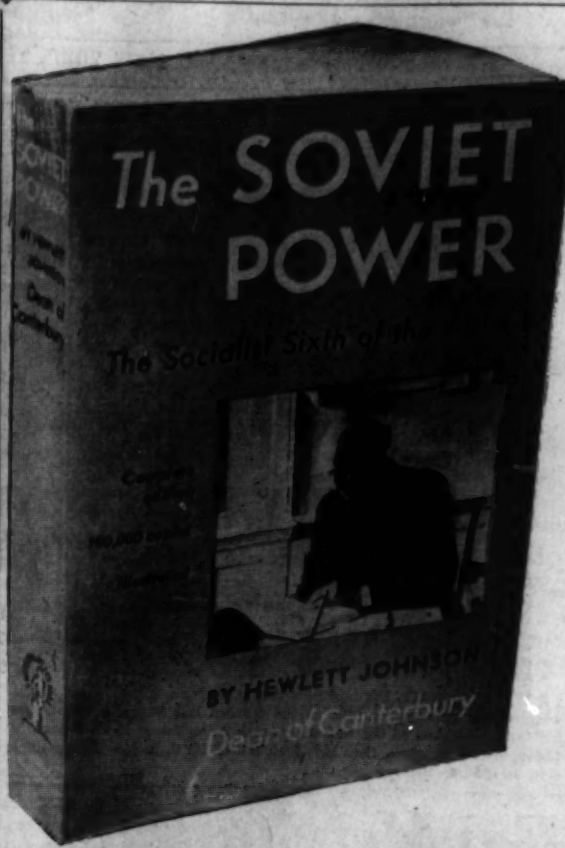
Many innovations in gallery design, traffic control, and lighting are embodied in the construction plans. Among the unique features being installed are semi-circular walls designed to guide visitors from gallery to gallery. Other features include walls inlaid with areas of cork, concealed moldings and a combination of fluorescent and incandescent light which will flow from concealed troughs.

Langston Hughes to
Write for New Show
By Theatre Alliance

The Hollywood Theatre Alliance, producers of "Meet The People," musical revue now at the Mansfield Theatre, reports that its Coast committee working on the forthcoming Negro revue has enlisted the service of Langston Hughes, distinguished Negro author who will contribute some material to the show besides serving on the production committee.

'Pepe Le Moko' Will
Follow 'Baker's Wife'

The World Theatre announces that, following the run of "The Baker's Wife," it will present the first showing in the United States of "Pepe Le Moko," directed by Julien Duvivier, starring Jean Gabin.



Reproduction of cover of the new 35-cent complete edition of "The Soviet Power." The publishers report they are having difficulty keeping up with the demand for the book.

"And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

Lilies of the field have a "community" of growth. Nature provides. They take or receive, "according to their needs." They do not appropriate the results of the oil of others. Yet they give all the spiritual qualities of their beauty as freely as they received it.

Solomon, on the other hand, took from the toilers more than he needed, therefore reflecting worldly pomp and vanity. The gap between him and those who were ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-fed was one of

hypocrisy and covetousness. Conditions were lacking those of righteousness. Correct "Community" relationships were impossible under the system of wealth on the one hand, poverty on the other.

The struggle for righteousness is advancing through Socialism. Its fulfillment is approaching in the rising demands of working people for knowledge and culture in the struggle for Communism.

The Dean of Canterbury's book will help those who seek a modern relationship to material and spiritual values.

JOHN SHIRLEY

Progressive Theatre Group
Presents Yiddish Classic

Capacity houses at the Little Old Provincetown Theatre, just below Washington Square, were highly entertained during the past week-end by a fresh and breezy performance of a classic comedy of the Yiddish theatre, "Die Zwei Kuni Lemels" of Avraham Goldfaden. Indeed, this almost tra-

By Ralph Warner

ditional play of the pastorate who wish to marry off their daughter, and how the daughter and her lover outwit them, is historically memorable. For Goldfaden is called "the founder of the Yiddish theatre" and "Die Zwei Kuni Lemels" was first performed in Jassy, Rumania, in 1876.

The present performances are in the nature of an anniversary celebration of Goldfaden's birth, just 100 years ago. The semi-professional company which comprises the Yiddish Progressive Theatre Group gives a spirited and rollicking show, with exaggerated characterizations and much boisterous hyppity. The plot concerns Reb Pinchess who seeks to marry off his daughter despite her opposition and that of her mother. He sends for a shadchen who arranges a match with Kuni Lemel the deformed, stuttering half blind son of Reb Shelemenu. But Caroline's sweetheart Max plots to break up this match and succeeds, with the aid of his young student friends. In a way the story represents the revolt of youth against age, of young love against the family. It stems this out of the deep past, with roots in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" and "Romeo and Juliet."

David Holtz, whose experience includes five years with Artel, has infused his company with a fine feeling for broad comedy. With the aid of colorful costumes and stylized settings by Ben Kasarkov, Mr. Holtz has retained the feeling of groups in conflict, of movement, despite the tiny stage of the Provincetown theatre. The company, too, does excellently by its material, imparting a folk quality to the performance which is a delight to the audience. L. Fischberg as the father, B. Schechter as the shadchen, A. Singer as Max, and S. Mainut as Kuni Lemel are effective. C. Nezin is an attractive Caroline. S. Nezin does well with the mother.

CAST 'PENNY SERENADE' With the signing of Dorothy Adams and Albert Butterfield, Columbia this week completed the cast for the Cary Grant-Irene Dunne vehicle, "Penny Serenade," which Producer-Director George Stevens is shooting.

PERSONAL COLUMN, produced in Paris, Directed by Robert Siodmak, starring Maurice Chevalier. At the Little Carnegie.

By Milton Meltzer This dish of French potpourri seems to have been made up of the sweepings of every studio in Paris during those early months of the war when many things were started and never completed.

There are sequences that could have been clipped from a musical comedy, a psychological drama, a murder mystery, a sex teaser, a society melodrama, or what would you have? Several of France's best actors appear and disappear in a disconcertingly pointless manner that adds more mystery to the movie than the scenario intends to provide. What you can decipher of the story relates to the efforts of the police to track down a person responsible for the wholesale disappearance of pretty young girls. A taxi-dancer is recruited for sleuthing and her trail leads through a series of silly episodes and several of Maurice Chevalier's best music hall routines. It ends with Chevalier trickily rescued from execution and the consequent clinch with the beautiful and brave heroine. The most admirable thing about "Personal Column" is the ingenious way somebody managed to get it all together without making it too impossible.

Motley to Design
Costumes for 'The
Doctor's Dilemma'

Katharine Cornell has commissioned Motley to design her costumes for "The Doctor's Dilemma," which will open in Detroit on Feb. 17th and in New York March 10th. Motley is the trade name used by three young women, Peggy and Sophia Harris and Elizabeth Montgomery, who first came into prominence in London with their scenery and costumes for John Gielgud's "Richard of Bordeaux."

The Wise Lawmakers With
The Microscope Eyes

By MARY PARKS

In the land of the solons with microscope eyes, Each thing that they look at is trebled in size. "Ten dollars a month for family rent?" "It will get a fine mansion, if properly spent." "Ten dollars a month for heat, light and food?" "That's a generous budget when properly viewed." "A package of beans and a pound of salt pork?" "Is fare for a visiting prince in New York." "Your clothing's in rags and your shoes are worn out?" "Our sunny climate will help that, no doubt." "Your money's all gone and your children are sick?" "Dear old Mother Nature will soon turn the trick." "Your blessings are almost beyond calculation." "And your wants and woes are imagination."

In this land of the solons with eyes microscopic, The focus can change with each changing topic. "A few million dollars for P. G. & E." "Is the least we can do for our lobbying fee." "A few millions more for the Standard Oil." "Is a modest reward for these titans of toil." "America's Bank, that young, tender plant." "We should foster and nourish—let's give it a grant." "And the farmers who mool in Montgomery Street—" "We really should give them a nice little treat." "It's a pleasure to give to honest rich gent—" "Let's add a few millions to spend on defense." "For money's nothing, we spend it like water." "We can't do enough for the princes of slaughter."

It seems in this land which we'll call Microscopia, These gentlemen suffered a form of myopia. When looking at small things, one eye multiplied; While the others, looking at large, would divide. The doctors, concerning this defect of vision, Consulted, and made a historic decision. "These solons attempt to make day into night." "But we cannot agree that two wrongs make a right." "We could write a prescription for rose-colored glasses." "And try to mane owls of a parcel of asses." "But we felt that this case calls for prompt operation." "And nothing will do but complete amputation!"

The solons are gone, and now Microscopia Flows with honey and milk like a bright cornucopia.

Rachmaninoff Concerto
Over WQXR at 8 P. M.

Moscow Piccolo over WMCA at 8 P. M. ... Mahler's Symphony No. 3 in C Minor heard on the Masterwork Hour over WNYC at 8 A. M. ... Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2 in C Minor heard over WQXR at 8 P. M. ... Ben Wein, radio songstress comments on her favorite music on "I Know What I Like" over WQXR at 9 P. M. ... Bob Hope over WEAF at 10 P. M.

MOTION PICTURES

HARRY BAILEY IN "THIS HATED IS LOVE" BAILEY IN "THE POST MAN'S LOVE"

"HATRED" Filmarte 58th West of 7th Ave. CL 6-3138

"THE CONQUESTS OF PETER THE GREAT" A film spectacle and R. K. Kinsman's "MEDICINE"

"TIME IN THE SUN" Cast. from 12:20 A. M. to 1:10 A. M. 1:10 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. to 1:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M. to 2:00 A. M. 2:00 A. M. to 3:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. 4:00 A. M. to 5:00 A. M. 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 A. M. 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 A. M. 9:00

On The Score Board

The Draft Is Main Baseball Topic

By Lester Rodney

Just Some Notes:

The draft was the predominant note in the skits put on by the baseball writers at the annual dinner Sunday night. Beneath the fun it wasn't difficult to feel the air of general uneasiness about the situation. It seemed that a couple of the baseball men that paired off for a moment's serious conversation at the dinner spoke of nothing else. The funniest gag having to do with the very unfunny draft situation was that in which Judge Landis, played by John Dubinger, limped across the stage in a Civil War uniform and the master of ceremonies called out, "Don't be alarmed boys. The judge just learned that the draft had become retroactive." Bill Terry came in for his usual ribbing. A skit showed him trying to get \$7,500, the waiver price, from the army for Morris Aronovitch, who will go in June.

LEE SAVOLD, the Iowa heavyweight, is suing Manager Pinky George for money he claims was kept away from him by a ruse. This is an unprecedented action. Your deponent knoweth not the facts involved in Savold's charge, but does remember a little dressing room scene following Lee's defeat by Billy Conn at the Garden. As Savold came in and sat down disconsolately, head in hands, George came over, pushed him contemptuously as the few newspaper men looked on, and snarled, "You're no good." Savold got up and said, "Cut it out, will you?" and made hastily for the shower room. Just an incident.

EARL DREW, leading jockey of the year, was killed at the Agua Caliente track when his horse tumbled and the following horse's hoof hit him in the head. He was 19. With all the dangers of the risky business, jockeys have no accident insurance. They have formed a Guild to press for it, but haven't gotten anywhere with the owners yet.

First local sports writer to be called in the draft was Leo Waldman, scholastic writer of the Herald Tribune. . . Art Musicant, coach of the Brooklyn College team, scored 13 points for the Teachers Union team to lead them to victory last Saturday night in a Trade Union Athletic League game. Art was an ace on one of the CCNY's greatest teams about ten years ago and can still get around. There's no sucker opposition in the labor league. . .

ROTC Kimbrough May Be Called Next Fall

While the headlines keep insisting that Joltin' John Kimbrough, Texas A. and M.'s great fullback, will sign with the New York Yankees professional football eleven, for \$37,500, the United States Army in its own infinite fashion is preparing his induction.

Kimbrough, it appears, belongs to the ROTC, which means that he has a contract with the army to go to a six-week training camp for

reserve officers. At the present moment the grid star has a certificate from the army but if his graduating grades are satisfactory his certificate will be changed for a commission with all the responsibility that entails for the All-American back.

To resign from the army is not as easy as to sign a contract, Kimbrough is likely to find out.

THE ROUNDUP:

I.W.O. Belter Unbeaten as Pro; Sophs Play Big Part on Local Court; Godoy Out

By Jack Jules

Brooklyn's Yussel Goldstein clashes with Frankie Britt, the water-weight pride of Fall River, Mass. in the main go at the B'way Arena tonight. Britt is the nephew of the fighter with the same name who went so well in Benny Leonard's heyday.

Henry Vasquez, who won the Diamond Belt championship in 1939-40 while sporting the colors of the International Workers Order, won his 14th consecutive pro bout recently, knocking Bernie Manheff in the fourth round. Vasquez, 18 now, was paralyzed for 13 years and has so completely conquered the effects of the disease that, according to Ben Husik, who sent in the item, he is the reigning terror among the featherweights. This youthful IWO'er is a kid to watch.

Unless Arturo Godoy makes his mind up quick Joe Louis and Bob Pastor will go into their act for the third time. If Arturo acts quick he will substitute for Bob in his third appearance with the great Negro better. The interesting thing about both contenders is that both went the limit with the Bomber in their first matches, Pastor going ten and Godoy 15. Joe pasted Godoy in the 8th in the rematch but Pastor lasted 11 before the payoff wallop cashed his chips in.

The match if made will take place on April 15, just 11 days after Maxie Baer meets Lou Nova for the second time. Winner of this bout will meet Louis in September. In the meantime the champion is keeping himself busy by training for his forthcoming title defense against Gus Dorazio in Philadelphia. After this fight Dorazio will give fight fans a better line on Billy Conn's chances against Louis in June by battling the former

light-heavyweight titleholder on March 10.

To complicate things up just a little more round Tony Galento is coming out from behind his beer kegs for a comeback 10-round bout with Buddy Baer at Madison Square Garden on March 26.

About the only Louis opponent unaccounted for in this picture is Clarence (Red) Burman whose gallant five round stand against the champ impressed Mike Jacobs so much that he is scoring the wilderness for an opponent.

Although the object of this mad scramble Louis nonchalantly maintains his formidable routine of knocking off a challenger a month. Burman for January, Dorazio will go this month, Abe Simon next month, Pastor or Godoy in April, Godoy or Pastor in March, and the big one with Billy Conn in June—the summer payoff—and another big gate against Baer or Nova—if that low draft number doesn't set everybody's plans awry.

In case you haven't noticed until now, take a quick gander at Gotham's quintets and notice how much they are depending upon sophomore talent for their records. About the only aggregation without a star sophomore is NYU but all the others have great ones. City College had its red scoring twins, Claude Phillips and Bill Holtzman; Fordham has three, Max Loeffler, Bob Croke and George Babich; St. Johns has Bob Tough, Buddy Pidgeon and Fuzzy Levine, while Manhattan sometime plays an entire soph five, Dick Murphy, Dan Christie, Ed Mc-

Cabe, Barney Hassett and Joe Jackette. The lone yearling regular on LIU is Sol Cohen. Put them all together and they'd make some all star team, probably good enough to take any similar combination of upper classmen.

Charley O'Rourke, Boston College's 135-pound All-American back, tossed away a career in professional football with the Chicago Bears, for the more definite and settled security of a coaching job at the new Cardinal Hayes Memorial High School in New York. Besides O'Rourke the new institution will boast a faculty including such athletes as Bill Krywicki, Fordham catcher and quarterback as baseball coach; Ignatius Volpe, Manhattan cage star, basketball coach; and Robert Gallagher of Cathedral College, who will head the Physical Education Department.

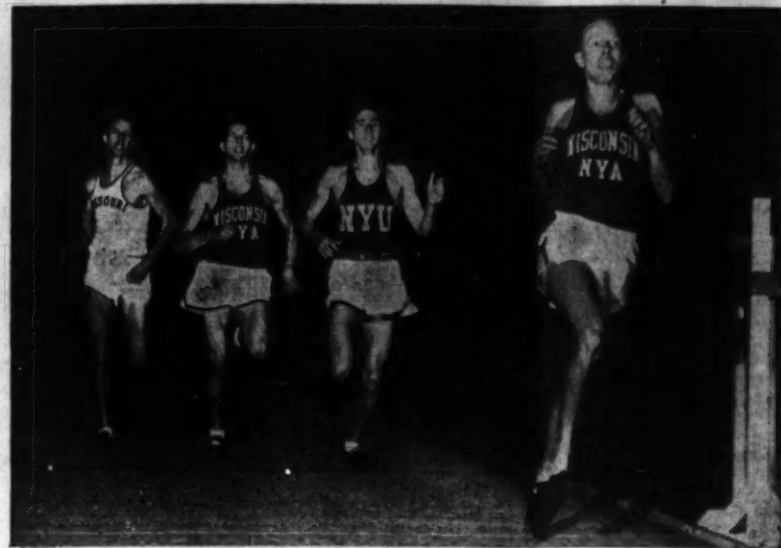
Frankie Kovacs is playing the best tennis of his career now that he no longer believes that he is a performer in a comic strip. The former racket comedian defeated Bobby Riggs Sunday in the University of Miami invitational final to extend his winter superiority over his rivals. In spite of that victory Kovacs was seeded behind Riggs, who is a former national champion.

Both metropolitan professional basketball fives were victorious in their doubleheader at St. Nick's Palace Sunday evening. The Jewels took the Washington Brewers 38-29, and Kate Smith Celtics beat the Philly Spas, 47-41.

SPORTS DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1941

NEW MILE KING FLASHING HOME IN FRONT



WALTER MEHL, the new mile sensation from Wisconsin, is shown winning the Wanamaker Mile at the Garden last Saturday night. He carries the emblem of the National Youth Administration of Wisconsin University on his shirt. Les Mac Mitchell of NYU, fast-coming youngster, is second.

Fur Merchants Nip IWO in Thriller

League 'B' Teams Play Fine Defensive Ball—Dep't Store, Furriers Win, Stay Atop League A—Teachers, Floor Boys Top

League B took the spotlight from League A in the TUA basketball games at Seward Park High School last Saturday night when the Fur Merchants beat the IWO 22-17 in an epic defensive tussle.

In spite of the struggle for leadership being waged by the Furriers J. C. who beat the Drug Clerks, 37-30, and the Department Store Workers, who eked a closed one out over the UOPWA No. 16, 26-25, Saturday night the tight defensive battle waged by the Fur Merchants and the Fraternalists, who are now both tied for second place in League

B with a percentage of .687, caught the attention of the fans.

More than half of the second period had been before the IWO broke the scoring ice with a two-pointer which deadlocked the score as the Fur Merchants had only scored once in that period. It was a fast, tense game, remarkably free from fouls—the

first one being called just two minutes before the end of the first half. This defensive feat by the Fur Merchants established a TUA record for holding an opposing squad scoreless.

With the ice broken the rest of the game saw slightly more scoring, Goldman leading the victors with 10 points while Davidson's 8 raised the losers.

Although the high scorers on both teams scored identically, 10 and 9 respectively, the Furriers had enough to take the Drug Clerks, first half champs in League B 37 to 30. Johnson was high for the Furriers while Stewart was runner-up to stay at the head of individual scoring race. For the losers it was Horowitz and Cohen respectively that dented the basket for the most points.

DEPT. STORE HOT

Andy Mrochowski blazed to tally 13 points to lead the Department Store quintet to a close victory over the Office Workers, 26-25. This was the third straight for the Joint Board and tied them with the Furriers J. C. for the league lead.

TEACHERS COP

In the other League A clash the Teachers Union defeated Wholesale Local No. 55 to hand them their third straight setback and classify them as League A doormats for the second half. Mainly responsible for the Teacher's victory was Artie Muscant, basketball coach at Brooklyn College, who was high scorer with 13 points. Horowitz notched 11 for the defeated five.

FLOOR BOYS STILL LEAD

The Fur Floor Boys stepped up their pace to hold the leadership in League B, snaring their third consecutive victory by walloping the Transport Workers, 42-18. Three men, Braunstein with 12, Bowler, 11, and Abramson, 7, accounted for thirty to the total. The six apiece tallied by Bayerle and Weiser were the best that the Transport Workers had to offer.

The Post Office Clerks who have yet to win a ball game in either league lost another to the Photographers 35-13. Their 13 was the lowest point total all evening. Sharenow's 11 and Pumarelli's 10 were tops for the snapshot crew while Schepps looked pitifully lonesome with his 7 tallies.

KEY GAME COMING

With the race getting hot everything depends upon the forthcoming meeting between the Furriers J. C. and the Department Store J. B. when fur or counters should fly.

2nd Hall Standings in TUA Race

LEAGUE A			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Furriers J. C.	3	0	1.000
Dept. Store J. B.	2	0	1.000
Office Workers	1	2	.333
Teachers Union No. 5	1	2	.333
Drug Clerks No. 109	0	3	.000
United Wholesale No. 55	0	3	.000

LEAGUE B			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Fur Floor Boys	3	0	1.000
Fur Merchants No. 56	2	1	.667
J. W. O.	2	1	.667
Photographers No. 115	2	1	.667
Transport Workers	0	3	.000
Post Office Clerks	0	3	.000

Yale Coach Makes Case for That Zone Defense—And Nat Holman Strongly Dissents

Loeffler Gives Candid Reasons for Use of Unpopular System in Talk at Court Scribes' Meeting

The rather unpopular zone defense was the chief subject for discussion at yesterday's weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association. Young Ken Loeffler, coach of Yale (via Geneva, Pa.) gave a candid discourse on his reasons for using it and was met by the expected counterblast from the local

mentors. Loeffler made some interesting points. The theory of the zone defense, briefly, is to assign the men to cover certain limited areas of the floor rather than playing their opponents man for man. "I'll tell you honestly," said Loeffler, "it's an underdog's chance. There are a lot of teams that could run away from us on a man to man basis, but if we can throw them off their stride and beat them, well I say why not?"

He went on to diagram the different kind of zone defenses and gives their advantages and disadvantages. Dividing the defensive half of court into six squares, three in the basket area and three out towards midcourt, he pointed out that it would take six men actually to make a zone almost impenetrable.

"The attack against the zone aims for that open space. Our idea is to leave that open space as far away from where the ball is as possible. We change our zone according to conditions we encounter and we'll even go into a man to man if we figure that's better for us against a particular opponent. But I know that if we used a man to man against Bradley Tech they would have ran right past us and murdered us. We beat them with a zone, and several days later they trimmed Cornell, which uses man to man. Cornell just couldn't keep with them on an individual basis, yet Cornell has a better club than we have."

"The three varieties of zone are: three up front and two back near the basket. That's particularly good if you have two really good big defensive men to work around the basket. Then there's the 2-1-2 and the 2-3, which we'd use against teams that don't shoot much from out a way but just try to drive under."

"One advantage is that you're resting two men all the time on defense. If the attack is over to one side the two men on the other side will be practically standing still, just sliding a step towards the play, just sliding a step towards the play, just sliding a step towards the play."

"Then there's less fouling in the zone, and also you can save a man from fouling out by shifting him to a quiet sector. We play for interceptions all the time. Another factor about the zone is that it gives you a chance to concentrate your defensive specialists where you want them. It puts the burden on the two defensive men nearest the basket to get that ball and then the three primarily offensive specialists are breaking fast and the ball is winged up to them. Also the zone stops one of those good freak pivot men. With the zone men sliding over it jams up the area and often keeps him from getting the ball fed in to him at all."

"From the zone you can study the offensive habit and take advantage of weaknesses on the other team. For instance if you know one player on the opposition won't shoot you'll underguard that zone and shift over more heavily towards the other men. We'll even get to notice little tipoffs like the way the man's feet are turned to get that step to slide over in the direction he's going to pass. We

Mates "Salt Of Earth" Says Feller

Bob Feller Cleveland's great young pitcher, made a nice little speech after receiving the plaque as player of the year at the Baseball Writers' Dinner Sunday night.

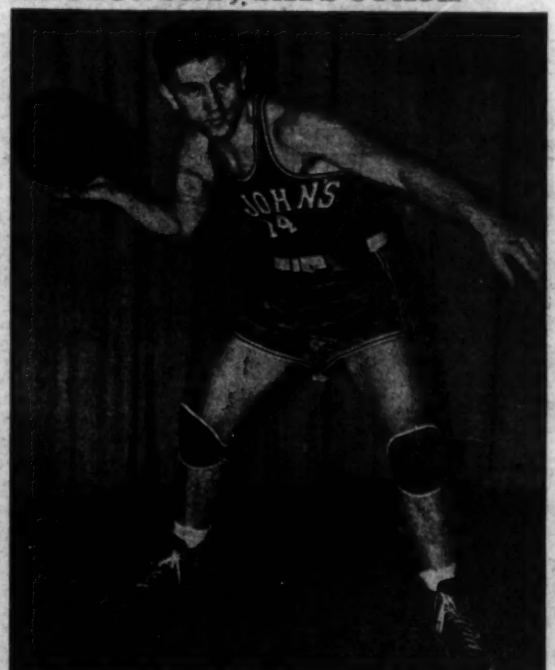
Referring to his teammates,



who were drafted harshly with on the sports pages last year when they presented a petition for the ouster of Manager Viti, Bob said in no uncertain terms: "They're the salt of the earth."

no cinch, especially in these days of switching and pickoffs when one man can't hold the same opponent all the time. You've got to keep the game open for it to be enjoyed. Hockey went dead when they began to gang up around the net and all the flashy individual feinting and passing went for nothing. I personally think the zone is a blight on the game and don't like it. But a CCNY team will penetrate its weaknesses I assure you."

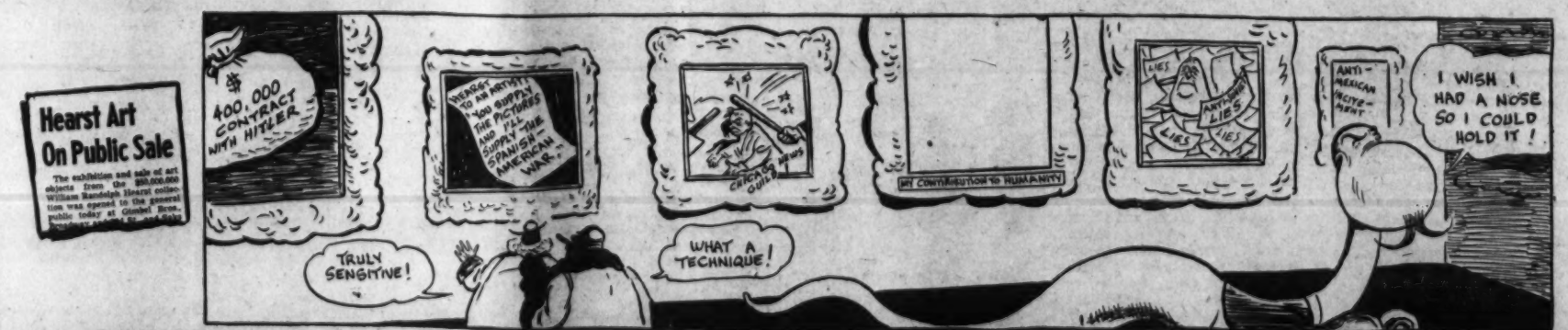
'BEST BASKETBALL PLAYER IN COUNTRY' SAYS COACH



JOHN (DUTCH) GARFINKLE of St. Johns was called that by his coach, Joe Lapchick, at yesterday's basketball writers' meeting. Joe was a star of the Original Celtics and doesn't usually go overboard on a player. St. Johns meets Manhattan tomorrow night at the Garden. NYU plays St. Francis in the second game.

by del

LITTLE LEFTY'S CARTOONNEWS



Hearst Art On Public Sale

The exhibition and sale of art objects from the Hearst collection will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, on Tuesday, February 12, 1941.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 8 P.M. Friday.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM DANCE lessons, class and private. Workers' rates. Registration daily 2-3 P.M. Palms Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1 night up. OR. 8-0884.

MODERN DANCE BALLROOM classes. \$1.50 monthly. Morelia, 108 4th Av. (12th), OR. 4-1093.

1911 1941

NEW MASSES

30th

Anniversary Party

Earl Browder
William Gropper
Harry F. Ward
Ruth McKenney
Dr. Max Yergan
Joseph North
Anna Sokolow and Group
Joshua White
and his
Chain Gang Singers
Earl Robinson & Company
in a selection of his new work
"The People, Yes"

Billie Holiday

New Art String Quartet

Manhattan Center

34th ST. and 5th AVENUE

Sunday, Feb. 16
At 3:30 P.M.

TICKETS: First 25 center rows \$1.10, balance at 50c (includes tax). Reserved section for those buying in advance at New Masses Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Bookfair, 123 W. 44th St.